The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 47. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SUMMONED TO ARMS.

Kansas Echoes the Angry Notes of War's Tocsin.

TROOPS GOING TO TOPEKA

Gov. Lewelling Orders Out the State Militia.

VIOLENCE IN THE CAPITOL.

Doors to Legislative Hall Smashed with Sledge Hammers.

REPUBLICANS IN STATE OF SIEGE.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Kansas is virtually in a state of war. Gov. Lewelling has called out the militia. Speaker Douglas for the Republicans has issued an appeal for aid to resist "anarchy and revolution." Troops are hurrying to the capital to reinforce both warring parties. Even the most conservative concede that the Commonwealth of John Brown and Jim Lane is in imminent danger of again becoming a scene of bloody strife.

Violence has already been resorted to, and the Republican House, barred out by armed Populists from the Hall of Representatives, has taken forcible possession, the doors being battered down with a sledgehammer. The Populists have temporarily abandoned their places in the hall and adjourned until 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to await the outcome of executive interference in their behalf. The State-House is in possession of the militia, two local companies being quartered in the south wing, together with three companies of volunteers headed by the Adjutant-General.

The Republicans have been busy swearing in deputy sergeants-at-arms, and the latter have been strengthened by the addition of students of Washburn College, who volunteered in a body and were sworn in as deputies. The east wing of the Capitol has been locked against the public, and only those who desire to volunteer for service in the militia are admitted. This is the wing containing the offices of the Executive, Secretary of State, and the Adjutant-General. The west wing, in which is the Hall of Representatives, is thronged with excited men and the Republican House there holds the fort. At intervals the sound of the drum is heard announcing the arrival of fresh troops, and on Capitol Square may be seen all the pomp and circumstance of war. The arsenal is closely guarded and picket lines are thrown out to guard against possible surprise. Every hour has seen an increase in the excitement that began with this morning's scenes at the doors of the House of Representatives, and it is now at fever heat. If there is no clash before morning it is felt that it will come with the morrow and that this usually quiet and peaceful capital will witness such scenes as have not disgraced Kansas soil since ante-bellum days. Unless cool heads and wise counsels prevail the Commonwealth will, before another sunset, be in the throes of civil war, towards which it has for days been drifting.

Lock Out the Republicans.

The crisis was precipitated at 9 o'clock this morning and was the immediate outgrowth of the arrest of Chief Clerk Rich, Assistant Clerk Scott, Representative Ryan, John F. Willits, and P. N. Gish last night at the instance of the Republican House. The Populists maddened at the action of their opponents in endeavoring to bring the contest into the Supreme Court, resolved to lock out the Republican members and the result was nearly a catastrophe. The Populist members did

GOV. L. D. LEWELLING.

not take their places in the hall, but their officers were on guard within while the stairs leading to the main entrance were guarded by a dozen armed representatives of their party. It was their avowed purpose to admit all members of the Republican House, but to exclude the officers and employés and all visitors. The hall is situated in the second story of the west wing of the building and the stairway leading to it starts from a broad corridor upon which the door of the State Treasurer's office opens. Directly opposite the steps at the landing stood three men who as the hour approached for the Republican House to convene refused to allow any one to pass. At the first turn of the stairway were two more guards, and at the top a half-dozen determined Populists, who were also armed with revolvers and rifles and disposed to use their weapons if necessary. A large crowd had gathered in the hall in front of the Treasurer's office, the door to which was locked, and a force of guards was stationed within. The crowd was composed chiefly of Republicans, who were not sparing in the remarks and comments hurled at the Populists.

A. R. Miller, a doorkeeper of the Republican House, was the first man who attempted to pass the guard and ascend to the hall, pushing one of the men aside and saying he was an employé of the legal House. He was shoved back amid the angry mutterings of the crowd. "I tell you I will get in if I have to fight," said Miller. State Chairman Breidenthal seized him by the arm and led him away. "Don't get excited," said Breidenthal. "We will treat you all right, but we can't let any one in except members." "But I will get in," persisted Miller, and he made a break towards the guards. A Republican Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms caught him and led him aside. After a brief consultation Miller returned and, addressing the guards in a loud voice, said: "I want you all to notice what I say. I am going to try to get in and you can either let me go in or put me out. If you want to prevent bloodshed you will let me in. Now is your chance."

Charges on the Guards.

He then charged on the guards, but was rudely repulsed. Turning to the crowd he yelled: "Come in; let's all get in, boys," but there was no response, and the Populists jeered and laughed. Miller then hurried to the Copeland Hotel, where he gathered quite a company of Republicans and was soon back with them at the State House. They formed in double file, headed by Speaker Douglass and Speaker pro tem. Hoch and followed by the officers of the House, including about fifty assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, who were sworn in last night for this service. The advancing column met with no opposition until the foot of the main stairway leading to the hall was reached, where a throng of angry and excited men, both Populists and Republicans, crowded around the Speaker as he entered the corridor of the west wing and encountered five able-bodied Populists at the foot of the stairway. The leader of the guards shouted at the top of his voice, "You can't come in here!" Speaker Douglass ordered the guards to give way but they refused, the big leader saying that they were instructed by the Attorney-General to allow no one to enter. Douglass replied: "We are the members of the House of Representatives and I as the Speaker order you to get out of the way."

THE STRUGGLE IN THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE—RIVAL HOUSES IN SESSION WITH TWO PRESIDING OFFICERS.
[From a late sketch in Frank Leslie's.]

"You can't go in here," was answered by the guards in chorus, flourishing their clubs, while the guards on the upper part of the stairway made a demonstration with their revolvers and rifles. The crowd in the hall now began pushing and there was a short struggle in which the Populist guards held their own. In the meantime J. Ware Butterfield had gone to the back stairway, where he found several guards armed with revolvers, but as a member of the press gang he was allowed to pass them all unchallenged and reached the floor of the hall. Here he met Mrs. Laura M. Johns, who informed him that there was a crowd of armed Populists on the front stairs to keep the Republicans out. He rushed through the hall and cloak-room to the front stairs, where he found about thirty guards armed with clubs and revolvers. He dashed among them wildly waving his hat until he appeared in sight of the Republicans below, and, attracting the attention of the Populists to himself, shouted: "Men, don't shoot; for God's sake don't be rash; don't shed innocent blood; come on, men, the way is clear." A mighty shout went up from the corridor below as the Republicans rushed up the stairs, carrying the guards before them. The Populist guards ran back up the stairway and into the hall, locking the doors behind them; but not until Butterfield and another member of the Republican House had gained an entrance. Speaker Douglass forced the doors leading to the cloak-room, into which his followers thronged tumultuously.

Smash Doors with a Sledge Hammer.

The heavy doors leading into the hall were locked, and a Populist guard had run off with the key. Almost immediately a sledge hammer was placed in the hands of Speaker Douglass, who, with one powerful blow, smashed a panel out of the door. A few strokes from the hammer now in the hands of Representatives Sherman and Swan and they creaked on their hinges, were shattered, and fell. When the first opening was made with the sledge hammer a Populist guard seized a piece of the panel and threw it back through the opening, striking Swan on the hand. Another Populist guard inside raised his rifle and was about to fire when he was covered by two revolvers in the hands of a Republican Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. This had a quieting effect. The Populist guard gave way and the Republicans rushed into the House cheering wildly. Speaker Douglass was soon at his desk rapping the House to order, even before all the members were inside the hall. The roll was called by the Assistant Chief Clerk and the House was declared in session, being opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Knipe, member from Riley County. While the opening exercises were in progress the heavy doors through which the Republicans had entered with the aid of a sledge hammer were broken in small pieces and carried away as souvenirs.

Immediately after the forcible seizure of the hall by the Republicans Adjutant-General Artz issued orders calling out the militia, two companies of the Third Regiment and one company of the Second Regiment being instructed to come to Topeka by special train. His room was crowded to overflowing by Populists assembling from all parts of the city to volunteer their services and crowding the corridors of the east wing and the great flight of broad steps leading to it. Gov. Lewelling's rooms were also crowded with his partisans, and he went to confer with the Adjutant-General, to whom he said: "Order out as many companies of militia as are necessary to preserve the peace." Muster rolls were opened for volunteers and they came faster than they could be sworn in. They were decorated with a small bit of blue ribbon to distinguish them from the Republican Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, who wear red badges.

Governor Calls Out the Militia.

A little later Gov. Lewelling issued a proclamation as Commander-in-Chief of the State troops calling upon the entire militia to hold themselves in readiness to report at Topeka "to suppress said unlawful assemblage and to restore peace and protection and to cause the laws to be duly executed." This proclamation begins by reciting the facts connected with the organization of the two branches of the Legislature and the recognition of the Senate and Populist House by the Executive as the lawmaking power of the State; also the organization of the so-called "pretended House of Representatives," which it declares "has obstructed and is still obstructing the lawful House of Representatives in the performance of its proper duties." It declares that the "pretended House of Representatives and members are unlawful" and denounces its Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms as illegal and without authority and says "it is the exclusive right of each House to determine for itself who are entitled to seats therein or who constitute the membership thereof and that the courts of the State have no power or jurisdiction to inquire into or determine said questions."

The Hon. J. W. Dunsmore, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has officially informed the executive of the State that the House over which he presides is menaced by the presence of a large number of persons who have obtruded themselves into the hall of the House of Representatives in a manner indicating a lawless and insurrectionary purpose to break up the lawful House of Representatives and drive the officers and members thereof from their hall and from the Capitol Building, and "said unlawful organization has unjustifiably and arbitrarily and unlawfully assumed to order the arrest of the Chief Clerk of the lawful House of Representatives, with a view of precipitating a collision between said unauthorized and unlawful body and the lawful House of Representatives and its officers and members, and has with force and violence broken down the doors of the Representative Hall and forcibly ejected therefrom officers and members of the legal House of Representatives," and "in order to avert if possible any resort to the military arm of the State to preserve the public peace and to enforce the laws of the State I applied to and directed the Sheriff of the County of Shawnee, in whose jurisdiction the capital of the State is situated, to protect the House of Representatives in its constitutional rights, and to preserve the peace so as to enable said House to peaceably continue its deliberations, and said Sheriff has failed or refused to comply with said order and directions, and the public peace should be preserved and the rights of the House of Representatives should be respected to the end that the people of the State may be protected in all their rights."

Appeals to Law-Abiding Citizens.

After reciting the above facts the Governor in his proclamation says: "Now, therefore, deeming the present condition of public affairs as presenting an extraordinary occasion and as warranting the exercise of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the State to see that the laws are faithfully executed, that the peace may be preserved, and that all persons who unlawfully obstruct the House of Representatives or any member or officers thereof in the proper discharge of their duty may be removed and that all unlawful organization may be suppressed and violence and bloodshed may be averted. I appeal to all loyal and law-abiding citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid the effort to maintain the supremacy of the law and the honor and integrity and perpetuity of the State." There are 1,763 militiamen in the State, and Gov. Lewelling says that all will be ordered to Topeka if necessary. The three companies first ordered to the scene of trouble are Company C, Third Regiment, of Oakland, which reported to the Adjutant-General at noon precisely, having come by the electric railway; Company B, Third Regiment, of Holton, which arrived by special train at 11 o'clock; and Company G of Marion, which is now en route by special train. In addition to these, Section A, Light Artillery, of Wichita, with two Gatling guns, is en route, and Battery B of Topeka was ordered out. The latter, with three cannon, took charge of the arsenal on Capitol square this afternoon. The arrival of Company C at noon, just when the streets were crowded with people, caused the most intense excitement, and five minutes after the men left the cars Jackson street in front of the Capitol was so thronged with citizens that a path had to be cleared to enable the company to reach the State-House.

Republicans Call for Aid.

The following address to the people of the State was adopted by the House about the time Gov. Lewelling was issuing his proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 15, 1893.—To the law-abiding citizens of Kansas: An organized conspiracy to subvert the Constitution and laws of the State and to overawe the lawful House of Representatives is at this moment in full operation at the capital of the State. The lawful authority of the House of Representatives was yesterday openly and flagrantly defied by an assault upon the officers of the House in the discharge of their duties. The assault took place in the presence of the Governor and was led by J. F. Willets, J. W. Breidenthal, and other lawlessly disposed persons. This morning when the House of Representatives was about to meet its members were confronted at the foot of the stairway leading to the House by a force armed with rifles under the command of the Adjutant-General of the State. The members of the House of Representatives, after a severe struggle, forced their way to the entrance of the hall and after battering down the door which was barred against them, entered the hall of the House, and proceeded to business. At this writing they are still in control, but are hourly threatened with a conflict, with the forces of anarchy and revolution, which openly proclaim their determination in advance to disregard any judgment of the courts contrary to their own wishes and to continue in defiance of the Constitution and the laws. The members of the House of Representatives have earnestly sought to bring the questions involved to an issue in the courts only to be met with open proclamation of disrespect of and defiance to the courts. The cause of the constitutional government is at stake, and it becomes every law-abiding citizen to take his stand in behalf of the principles of free government. In this condition of affairs I deem it proper to apprise you that your representatives at this moment need your moral and active support.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS, Speaker.

At 3 o'clock the three companies of volunteers, mustered in accordance with Gov. Lewelling's request, each being sixty strong, were organized and armed with carbines from the State arsenal. By an executive order Col. W. J. F. Hughes of Topeka was instructed to assume active command of all officers and men of the Kansas National Guard assembled in Topeka and around the State House. A telegram was received here at 3:30 that 300 armed Republicans had boarded the train at Ottawa, bound for Topeka, and word was wired from Leavenworth that 1,000 men would be sent from there if necessary to reinforce the Republicans. During the afternoon immense crowds of people from all over the city thronged toward the State-House grounds in anticipation of a collision between the Populists and Republicans. The streets in front of the Capitol wore a gala day appearance, while the steps leading to the east entrance resembled a Titanic bee-hive. There were at least 5,000 people in the vicinity at 2 o'clock.

Mob Attacks the Militia.

A most exciting and ominous event occurred at the east front at 4 o'clock and a general riot was only averted by the coolness of the Populist volunteers. At that time Company B of the provisional battalion was stationed in the front of the Capitol to prevent the mob from blocking the entrance. As soon as the volunteers appeared they were hooted and yelled at by an assemblage largely composed of hoodlums and toughs, black and white. The mob was ready to guy them, however, and they yelled at the volunteers all kinds of epithets. Clods were thrown, and the immense throng seemed ready to sweep down on the little company of thirty men and crush them to pieces. The volunteers showed admirable nerve in taking the insults as quietly as they did. The climax was reached when a big negro ruffian pushed against one of the soldiers, knocking him out of line. He was promptly put back by the soldiers, and this angered two of his fellow toughs, who by brute force overpowered the soldier and took his gun. The big mob cheered this action and threw sticks, clods, and stones at the volunteers. The gun was recovered immediately. Then the first negro renewed his attack, cheered on by the mob. He attempted to retake the gun and others were rushing to his assistance. A riot seemed imminent, and the way the mob howled and hooted made the scene the most exciting of the day. When the negro jumped at the soldier one of the volunteers promptly stabbed him with a bayonet in the stomach and, contrary to the expectations of the crowd, the attacking parties immediately retreated. The negro's wound was not serious. Immediately after the fracas Capt. McDonald ordered his men away. At least 2,000 people looked on at the whole affair and their comments were uniformly against the action of the mob, which they denounced in no uncertain terms. The general sentiment was that there was grave danger of bloodshed either by accident or through the action of some hotheaded person.

Among the members of the volunteer company pacing back and forth in front of the Capitol steps with solemn mien, as if the weight of nations bore on his shoulders, was the Rev. W. G. Todd, Chaplain of the Populist House and pastor of the People's Church. He grasped a carbine in his hands and looked brave enough to use it if necessary.

The Populist House met in the Governor's parlor at 1:30 and immediately adjourned to 1:30 tomorrow afternoon. In case they are then unable to obtain entrance to Representative Hall the big hall in the basement of the south wing, occupied by the troops, will be fitted up as a temporary Hall of Representatives.

Tonight Capitol Square is virtually in a state of siege with the Republican House imprisoned in Representative Hall.

The plan of the Populists was to starve them out by cutting off their supply of provisions. Every door and means of ingress to the Capitol was locked and barred, but the friends of the imprisoned legislators stole through the picket lines that surrounded the building and by means of long ropes let down from above sent up baskets of provisions and coffee. The Populists shut off the heat and water from the hall, and have tried twice tonight to climb the poles and cut the electric light wires so as to leave the House in darkness. The telegraph wires were cut early in the evening and all dispatches have been sent from the city offices.

Governor Urges Republicans to Vacate.

Delegations of citizens and Republican Representatives waited upon the Governor to beseech him to interfere in behalf of order. The imprisoned Republicans could only wait for some one from the Populist ranks to vary their monotony, for all Republicans were barred who could not get an order for admission from the Adjutant-General. After lunch had been served and the members had settled in their seats for the night one of the sergeants announced that Gov. Lewelling wanted admission. A committee of citizens accompanied the Governor and the Republican guards admitted him.

Gov. Lewelling was as composed as he always shows himself to be. He walked deliberately up the aisle with a determined look and apparently master of the situation. Every member of the House arose when he entered, in obedience to a command from Speaker Douglass, and as much courtesy was shown on either side as if the Governor had come in obedience to an invitation to greet a guest of honor. Gov. Lewelling went directly to the Speaker's stand and was presented by Speaker Douglass. He began his speech by stating positively that he would consider no appeals from the Republicans, but that if they did not vacate the hall at once he would send the military force to put them out. The Governor said:

"Gentlemen: I have formulated nothing to say to you before coming into this hall. I have come to you as a citizen. No man can deprecate the present situation more than I. I regret the situation that exists. I entreat you as citizens of Kansas, as men of honor, as I know you are, to appreciate the difficulties which may arise in the future. There is only one course to be pursued. It is impossible for any receding by the Executive from the course he has taken today. I entreat you as citizens not to make it necessary for me to call upon the military to order this hall cleared. It has been said repeatedly that you were waiting for some bills to be passed to get this matter into the courts. A bill has been passed. If there is a solution it is at hand. I appeal to you and urge you to surrender this hall to the legal authority of the State. I don't want anything of a riotous nature to occur. I beg this of you, especially those who are not members."

Speaker pro tem. Hoch, who was on the floor at this juncture, interrupted the Governor by saying: "Governor, pardon me a moment. I appreciate your coming both as Governor and citizen of this State. Governor, would it not, pending a decision of the courts, be fair and honorable for both sides to vacate this hall? I appeal to you as Governor, as my Governor in this critical crisis, if this is not the fair thing in this matter for us as well as for the other side? Will it not be fair to all parties to surrender this hall pending a settlement?"

Gov. Lewelling replied: "I ask you to surrender this hall into my keeping tonight. As my personal friends I ask you to give the hall into my keeping tonight. This is all I have to do."

Mr. Hoch attempted to ask a question, but Gov. Lewelling interrupted: "It is not for me to enter into this controversy. There are several militia companies in the State-House and I hope I will not be compelled to call upon them."

Mr. Greenlee of Reno here asked: "Governor, will you abide by the decision of the Supreme Court?" Gov. Lewelling would not answer the question and left the Speaker's stand.

On the Verge of a Revolution.

Ex-Gov. Osborn here asked permission to make a few remarks, which permission was granted. He said: "I am not here for the purpose of making an address. At a meeting of the prominent citizens of Topeka this afternoon Dr. McVicar, E. Bennett, P. G. Noel, John A. Mulvane, and myself were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor. In that meeting of citizens and here tonight I did not and do not think it proper to discuss the merits of this difficulty. We are tonight on the verge of a revolution. The people of the State must be prepared to read in the morning papers of a flow of blood in the streets of Topeka unless some hand is raised to avert this disaster. Kansas has passed through many scenes, but none so serious as this, which is far more dangerous than when Pap Price raided at our doors. The Governor has told you that it will be his duty to call the militia to evict you, and I know and he knows you are prepared to resist." He then said it was the feeling of the people outside of the hall and the sentiment outside of this that there should be no resistance, that the members should not bring on a civil war. Closing, he said: "Do not force upon us a war liable to be a more destructive one than this section of the country has ever seen."

Gov. Lewelling, with his private secretary, Fred J. Close, and the Citizens' committee, who had been close listeners to all that had been said, at the conclusion of ex-Gov. Osborne's remarks arose and marched out of the hall.

Refuses to Assume Responsibility.

Gov. Lewelling this afternoon ordered Col. Hughes, the officer in command of the militia at the State House, to clear Representative Hall. The Colonel flatly refused to obey. He informed the Governor that he was in command of the National Guard as a peace officer only and that under no circumstances would he take any action which would recognize either of the rival Houses as the legally constituted one. He said rather than precipitate a fight to attain any political end he would resign his commission. Others of the regular officers echoed the sentiment of Col. Hughes and demanded of the Governor that he disband his provisional battalion. Col. Hughes informed him that, in his opinion, if the volunteer companies attempted to take possession of Representative Hall a bloody fight would certainly ensue, and he was unwilling to be held responsible for the consequence. After a long and heated interview the Governor told Col. Hughes that he would accede temporarily to his demands simply because under existing circumstances he had no alternative. Tonight all of the provisional companies were relieved from guard and only regular militia men are patroling the State House corridors. The understanding was that the volunteer companies would be disbanded by the Governor tomorrow morning. All of the hall doors in the State House are locked tonight, and even those holding passes from the Adjutant-General are not permitted to enter. The State Senators were informed tonight that they must be armed with passes if they wanted to enter the Senate Chamber tomorrow. Republican Senators refuse to accept them and will demand the right to pass the line without regard to the wishes of the Adjutant-General.

Will Not Attack Republicans.

Col. J. W. F. Hughes appeared before the Republicans in Representative Hall at 10 o'clock tonight and was ushered to the Speaker's seat where he was welcomed by Speaker Douglass, who warmly shook his hand and introduced him to the House. Amid the applause of the crowd of Republicans on the floor Col. Hughes said: "I was summoned from St. Louis today, where I was on business, by Gov. Lewelling, who ordered me to take command of the forces about the State House. When I reached the Governor's office I had no knowledge whatever of his intentions concerning the movements of the troops. He ordered me to throw a guard around the east wing, which I did at once. Later I was ordered to bring my soldiers into this hall and remove by force if necessary every man who is not recognized as a member of the House of Representatives by Mr. Dunsmore. When I learned the purport of his instructions I told him he would have to look for some other officer to carry out his instructions." Cheers and continuous applause followed. Continuing he said: "I have guards stationed all around the State-House and will assure you that there will be no attack upon this hall tonight. Moreover I will not leave my command until I have to, and if I go my regiment goes with me."

This declaration was received with renewed cheering and there was a pandemonium of excitement.

After Col. Hughes left the hall James A. Troutman of Topeka addressed the Speaker and said: "I listened to an officer's address tonight by an ex-Governor of this State with much chagrin. I was asked today where the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards lives. After listening to the address of Col. Hughes I am prepared to say the Commander-in-Chief lives in Shawnee County, and I am proud of the fact, in face of the cowardly utterance of the ex-Governor of this State." [Cheers.]

A resolution was adopted at 11 o'clock ordering a call of the House every hour during the night. Speaker Douglass was choked by a burly Populist this morning when forcing an entrance to the hall, but was not seriously hurt, and is on the floor attending to business with the other members tonight.

Sheriff Wilkerson Demands Control.

J. M. Wilkerson, Sheriff of Shawnee County, declined to interfere with the trouble in Representative Hall when requested to do so by Gov. Lewelling. At 11:30 o'clock tonight he sent to the Governor the following communication:

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 15, 1893.—To His Excellency, L. D. Lewelling, Governor of the State of Kansas—Sir: I, as Sheriff of Shawnee County, am charged with the duty of preserving the peace within the territorial limits of this county. I am advised that you have called upon the military power of the State to preserve the peace in this vicinity. I wish to inform you that this action on your part is without my consent or concurrence and wholly unnecessary, as I have at no time intimated to you that I am unable to preserve the peace within this county. Now, I wish to inform you that I am fully able and prepared to enforce the laws and preserve peace and order and it is my intention to so do. Very respectfully yours, J. M. WILKERSON,
Sheriff of Shawnee County.

He takes this position on Sec. 4 of the bill of rights of the Constitution, which is as follows:

The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security, but standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty and shall not be tolerated and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sheriff Wilkerson is the peace officer of Shawnee County, and he claims that the Governor has no right to call out the militia except upon his request and after he has found himself unable to preserve the peace. The Sheriff has sworn in a large number of deputies and declares his intention of taking charge of the State House until peace has been restored.

At 1 a. m. everything is quiet around the State House, and all hands concerned have apparently retired for the night on the strength of Gov. Lewelling's statement that the Republicans would not be ejected before morning.

TROOPS EN ROUTE TO TOPEKA.

Wichita's Light Artillery Starts for the Capital—Republicans Arm and Follow.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Company A, Light Artillery, Kansas National Guards, left tonight on the Santa Fé for Topeka in response to a telegram from the Governor. Capt. Metcalf is in command, with thirty-three well drilled men, a Gatling gun, and carbines. The order specifically said, "Bring the Gatling gun." The artillerymen are mostly young Republicans and sons of veterans, but they said tonight they were under orders and would not countenance disloyalty to the Governor. Over 100 Republicans left for Topeka on the evening trains and all expect a conflict tomorrow.

A special meeting of Garfield Post was called for tonight, and after the meeting a large number of the veterans left for Topeka. Several veterans have sons in the battery. Thirty or forty Populists accompanied the battery to Topeka.

A prominent Republican said tonight that every train into Topeka for the next twenty-four hours would be loaded with armed Republicans. He believes that the Republicans at Topeka are ordering their followers to support their claims until the Supreme Court renders a decision.

FAVORS THE DOUGLASS HOUSE.

Great Non-Partisan Mass-Meeting at Leavenworth Indorses the Republicans.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 15.—A tremendous meeting of citizens of all parties was held in this city tonight at Chickering Hall to indorse the action of the Douglass House at Topeka. Maj. Hooker, Democrat, presided, and the Hon. Ed Carroll, John Hannon, E. N. Morrill, D. R. Anthony, and W. M. Hook made speeches strongly indorsing the action of the constitutional House in taking possession of and holding Representative Hall today. In the course of his speech Col. Anthony said: "All who indorse the course of the Douglass House say 'Aye.'" One unanimous "Aye" was the response.

Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Douglass House and urging them to stand firm and offering support. Several hundred citizens will go to Topeka tomorrow to give such assistance as may be necessary to the constitutional House.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Warmer, fair, westerly winds.

Pages.

1 Kansas Called to Arms.
Hawaiian Annexation Treaty in the Senate.
2 Hoke Smith Gets the Interior Portfolio.
Compressed Air Pipes May Be Laid.
3 Nohe Bill Gets to the House.
Serious Mine Explosion in Iowa.
To Investigate the Whisky Trust.
4 Senate Passes World's Fair Amendments.
5 Death and Panic at a Dance.
The Late Charles F. Chickering Accused.
6 Meeting to "Promote Clean Streets."
P. D. Armour for Mayor.
7 Washington Park Officials Chosen.
Corbett Deposits $12,500 for Two Fights.
8 Railroads Fear a Switchmen's Strike.
9 Hatch Demands Action on Anti-Options.
Story of Selecting Cleveland's Cabinet.
Panama Money Disbursed in This Country.
Irregular Transfer of Land Alleged.
12 Eight-Hour Law to Be Tested.
Sensational Drop in Wheat.

LAST EDITION.

HAWAII TO COME IN.

Annexation Treaty Sent to the Senate Yesterday.

HARRISON FAVORS IT.

Executive Session Held, but No Action Is Taken.

LITTLE DOUBT OF ADOPTION.

Minister Stevens' Dispatches on the Protectorate.

PROVISIONS OF THE DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Hawaii is going to be part of the United States. President Harrison this afternoon transmitted to the Senate with his approval the treaty of annexation. This marks the first step. The next is the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. Then will come legislation by both branches of Congress for the government of the islands, which will establish their position in the Union.

President Harrison and his Secretary of State, in providing for annexation, have wisely sought to accomplish the one great fact first and make it a part of the United States territory. For that reason the treaty is simple and contains only a few articles. It is signed by John W. Foster as Secretary of State, and by the Hawaiian Commissioners, Messrs. Thurston, Marsden, Wilder, Castle, and Carter. In addition to its ratification by the Senate it must be approved by the provisional government at Honolulu before becoming effective.

Its cardinal article is the full and complete cession by the provisional government and the assumption of sovereignty by the United States. It is provided that the form of government shall be such as may hereafter be prescribed by Congress, the islands being affixed simply as a part of the territory of the United States. The United States assumes the debt of the islands, but the crown lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii are turned over to it in fee. The deposed Queen is to be allowed $20,000 annually during her lifetime, and the heir apparent, the Princess, is to be allowed $150,000 in satisfaction of any claims she may have to the throne of Hawaii. This money is to be paid to guardians of the Princess and by them invested for her benefit. The United States guarantees the payment of the annuity to the Queen and of the lump sum to the Princess.

Revenue to Be Collected by Uncle Sam.

All the revenue of the islands is to be collected and disbursed by the United States.

Until the Congress of the United States provides otherwise the present provisional government is to be maintained. Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty the provisional government is to turn over to the duly accredited officers of the United States all the public buildings, property, and revenue of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and the government established by Congress will take its place.

The treaty might be summarized as a deed of cession, for that is about all there is to it. The sovereignty of the United States prevails, and this is acknowledged in due shape by the provisional government, which makes the deed of session. The flag of the United States goes up, and the islands cease to exist as an independent principality.

It was the idea of the President and of his advisers to submit a treaty as simple as possible in order that there might be no hindrance in the way of completing the bond of union. The original draft of the treaty was made by Mr. Thurston, the Chairman of the Annexation Commission. It was comprised within four pages of legal cap in the Commissioner's handwriting.

It will be for Congress to say what modification of the territorial system of government shall prevail in the islands, what shall be done regarding the fiscal management of the new acquisition, whether the sugar bounty shall be paid for sugar raised on the islands, what form of suffrage shall obtain, what restrictions shall be put upon Chinese immigration, and so on. The islands themselves will be made a customs district and the tariff of the United States will apply to them. All these matters have been carefully considered by the administration and the papers submitted contain many valuable suggestions on these points. But for the reasons already given it would not have been desirable to undertake to incorporate them in the treaty of annexation.

Protectorate Is Not Sufficient.

President Harrison's message transmitting the treaty is said to be one of his best state papers. It is not a long one, but is a succinct statement of the grounds on which he thinks the proposition for annexation should be accepted. Incidentally he shows why a protectorate by this country would in his view be only a temporary makeshift which would prove unsatisfactory to all parties. The President proceeds on the theory that by geographical, political, naval, and other considerations the islands have always been a dependency of the United States. Their diplomatic history also shows this. The President assumes that the paramount interest of the United States is so clear, as against other nations, that it need not be argued. He believes that the time has come when this country should recognize and maintain the conditions which insure its supremacy in the North Pacific and the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, in his opinion, is desirable by all considerations of national policy and an enlightened self-interest.

The reading of the treaty and of the message was listened to with great attention in the executive session of the Senate. The great mass of correspondence which accompanied these documents was not read, but on motion of Senator Sherman the whole subject was referred to the Foreign Relations committee and the documents ordered to be printed. This is the usual course. When the documents are printed the Senate will in all probability direct them to be made public. The discussion of the treaty may also be held with open doors, though this is not certain.

Senator Morgan today started right with the discussion. He heartily indorsed the treaty and declared his conviction that annexation was the only course to be pursued by the United States. He also believed that the ratification should be prompt.

Wolcott and Mills Object.

Senator Morgan was interrupted several times by his colleagues, some of whom wanted information, while others interposed objections to annexation. One of these, it is stated, was Senator Wolcott of Colorado, another was Roger Q. Mills of Texas. Mr. Mills has been feeling badly ever since the revolution which deposed the Queen. He believes, at least he told his colleagues that he believed, that the provisional government was nothing more than the American Minister and the American marines. Most of the Senators, however, were not in a hurry to interpose objections or to ask ques-

tions. They wanted to wait until the documents could be printed and the Senate did not remain long in executive session.

The treaty will be promptly reported by the Foreign Relations committee and ratification recommended. There is every ground to think that more than two-thirds of the Senators are in favor of early ratification. On the Foreign Relations committee Senator Gray of Delaware is said to be the only opponent of annexation. He has favored a protectorate. How far his opposition will go cannot be determined. All the Republican members believe in ratification. It is said that of the Democrats Senator Butler agrees with Morgan, and will use his influence in favor of immediate action. There seems to be more opposition in the Southwest than anywhere else, though there are some Northwestern Senators who are lukewarm. It is not likely that any serious attempt will be made at filibustering. This would accomplish nothing. The only question before the Senate now is whether the United States wants Hawaii or does not want it. Even if a vote at this session should be prevented this would avail nothing, for Mr. Cleveland would hardly take the responsibility of withdrawing the treaty.

It is important to have legislation by both branches of Congress this session if possible. Foreseeing the annexation treaty Senator Morgan some time ago introduced a bill which provided a system of government for the Territories which might be acquired by the United States. It was necessarily general in its terms, but was intended to apply to Hawaii and was inspired by the trouble this country had when Alaska was acquired. The passage of the Morgan bill is necessary to round out the annexation treaty. Just as soon as the treaty is ratified, however, Congress can go ahead and if it desires pass legislation establishing the system of government in all its details. This may not be done now, but it would facilitate the transfer of the islands if it could be done.

Message Received in the Senate.

Senator Allison was explaining a paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation bill shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon when Secretary Pruden from the White House appeared at the main door of the Senate chamber with a bulky-looking brown envelope in his hands. Simultaneously Vice-President Morton rapped to attract attention to the visiting official, who announced that he was the bearer of "a message from the President." As the package was delivered to Capt. Bassett there was a buzz all over the chamber and Senator Vilas learned from Mr. Pruden that the message and accompanying documents related to the annexation treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

A motion by Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, to go into executive session was promptly acquiesced in. Hardly had this motion prevailed ere Senators began to group themselves around the Secretary's table, so that not a word would be lost when the treaty and message accompanying it should be read.

All the details had been arranged yesterday, the Commissioners and the Secretary of State having affixed their signatures to the document, which, if accepted by Congress, would make the Hawaiian group of islands a portion of the United States.

For several days past a dozen or more clerks at the State Department have been engaged in compiling and preparing for Congressional information data and statistics relating to the Hawaiian Islands. All that has been done in a commercial or industrial line by the Hawaiians for a quarter of a century was gone over and put in shape for immediate use and this necessarily made a bulky mass of material for consideration by the members of the Senate.

Minister Stevens' Latest Dispatch.

The following dispatches were received last night, and are included in the correspondence sent to the Senate this afternoon:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, HONOLULU, Feb. 1, 1893.—To the Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State—Sir: Everything is moving on here quietly. The provisional government is discharging its responsibilities with firmness, discretion, and in the spirit of conciliation and magnanimity. The annexation sentiment has constantly increased since the departure of the Commissioners for Washington, and healthful earnestness is taking possession of all classes. Nearly all the Germans, the larger proportion of the respectable and responsible English, and almost the entire Portuguese population are warmly for annexation. This inclination of the Portuguese is quite important, for they number 7,000 or 8,000, and are among the most industrious and saving.

As to the terms of annexation I still adhere firmly to the opinion expressed in my dispatch 74, that the sugar bounty to be paid to the Hawaiian sugar planters should be limited to six mills a pound, $12 a ton, so long and only so long as the United States bounty system shall be maintained. To the objection that this allows nearly $18 a year to a Hawaiian sugar, while the Hawaiian planters get twice the amount per acre that the Louisiana planters do on the average, as I said in my dispatch 74, the consensus of opinion among the leading planters here, obtained by me five or six months since, was and is that $12 per ton bounty will place all the Hawaiian plantations worth maintaining on the road of financial safety and success.

As to the form of government for the islands I now only vary from views expressed in my 74 as to incline strongly to the opinion that the beginning should be substantially like that of President Jefferson and Congress in respect to Louisiana in the act of 1804, page 253, United States Statutes at large, only differing from that by providing for the Governor an Attorney-General, a Commissioner of Finance, and Commissioner of the Interior, and a Legislative Council of thirteen or fourteen, all to be appointed by the President, unless it should be deemed best for the Governor to appoint the Attorney-General and the Commissioners of Finance and of the Interior, who would be practically a Cabinet of three to aid the Governor to carry on the government. This plan and method of government could be maintained as a transition government until experience should prove it best to change to a more popular form. In the meantime the responsible voters would rapidly increase and American ideas and interests would gain in force and volume. My private communications with the provisional government, since the departure of the Commissioners for Washington, has led us to think highly of the Jefferson act of 1804 for Louisiana as a transition system for Hawaii. This would cause no shock, and would allow affairs to move along on safe and conservative lines until time and experience demand something better. It would be fortunate to have such a man as Sanford B. Dole, the present head of the provisional government, the first American Governor of Hawaii.

Liquidation of Political Claims.

As to liquidation of all political claims of the fallen Queen and the Crown Princess, may I be allowed to suggest that the spirit and import of the March treaty plan of 1854 had better be adopted, which authorized the expenditure of $100,000 for like purposes. I, therefore, suggest that if a liquidation of this kind be now under consideration $150,000 should be allowed as the total sum for this purpose. Seventy thousand dollars should go to the fallen Queen Liliuokalani and $70,000 to the Crown Princess Kaiulani and $5,000 to each of the two young Princes. The last-named, the two Princes, are harmless young persons, of little account, not chiefs by blood, but they were made Princes by the late King Kalakaua without any constitutional right or power to do so, the then boys being nephews of his wife, Kapiolano. Should the entire sum granted for these purposes be greater or less than $150,000 I advise that the above specified proportions be maintained.

As to the native Hawaiians and their native leaders at this time, things are tending favorably toward annexation. Mr. Kauhane, for many years a member of the Legislature and regarded for many years the best native in the islands in public life, is earnest for annexation. So is Mr. Kaubi, a member of the Lerislature from this island. Mr. John W. Kalua, the ablest native lawyer in the islands, for years a member of former Legislatures from the important island of Maui thinks the fall of the Queen and the extinction of the monarchy a boon to Hawaii and he is for annexation. Robert W. Wilcox, the half-white native, who led the Hawaiian revolution in 1889 which came so near being successful, is now for annexation. He was educated in Italy at a military school, is 37 years of age, his father being a citizen of Rhode Island, and, it is said, is still living in that State. This Wilcox has more fighting ability than any other native Hawaiian and would be pretty sure to command a force and rise at a future time to serve in the army service of the United States.

The ablest of the native Hawaiian Christian ministers are strong in their American sympathies. The pastor of the largest native Hawaiian church in this city, a native Hawaiian, is for annexation earnestly. The other large Hawaiian congregation and church in Honolulu has a favorite pastor, born here of American parentage, whose quiet influence is in the same direction. The native newspaper, of much the largest circulation in the islands, advocates annexation, stands by the provisional government, and is losing none of its circulation. The main part of the opponents of annexation are the lower class of natives led by beachcombing scalawags of little property, mostly from California, Australia, and Canada, who wish to maintain the Hawaiian monarchy and its corruptions for their own unworthy purposes, and who think their opportunities for power and spoliation will be gone if annexation becomes a fact.

The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it. If annexation does not take place promptly or is held in doubt and suspense for six or ten months there certainly will be here a revulsion to despair and these people by their necessities might be forced to becoming a British colony, for the English here of the monarchical type would then avail themselves of their opportunity and stir up all possible opposition to annexation. The wealthiest Englishman of these islands has today sailed at this legation, and no man in Hawaii is more earnest for annexation. His two score—large businessmen—are with him in this regard, and the next wealthy old British resident, a Scotchman by birth, is with the first man named for annexation. I cannot otherwise than urge prompt action at Washington. I am, sir, etc., JOHN L. STEVENS.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—The Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State—Sir: Today the undersigned and Capt. Wiltse of the Boston are compelled to assume a grave responsibility. The inclosed copies of official notes will explain the reasons which have led to this act on our part.

I have time before the departure of the mail steamer only to state briefly the additional reasons which caused us to assume temporary protectorate of these islands. The provisional government must have time to organize a new police and to discipline a small military force. When the monarchy died by its own hand there was no military force in the islands but the royal guard of about seventy-five natives, not in effective force equal to twenty American soldiers. These were promptly discharged by the provisional government, except sixteen left as the guard of the fallen Queen at her house. The white men here, as well as the natives, have not been much accustomed to the use of arms. There are scarcely any men familiar with military discipline. Companies are now being organized and drilled. They must have a few weeks for drill. Only a small force of a few hundred will be required, but these must be disciplined men. So far the provisional government has been sustained by the uprising and union of the businessmen and best citizens. Bankers, merchants, clerks, professional men, and respectable mechanics have stood manfully by the new government and kept guard by night. This kind of defense must give place to a small reliable military force. Time is the necessity of the new government. There are 40,000 Chinese and Japanese on the islands and evil disposed persons might stir some of them to disorder. But the chief elements of evil are in Honolulu, where are the renegade whites at the head of lottery and opium rings and a considerable number of hoodlum foreigners and the more vicious of the natives.

Another important reason for our action is the possibility of the arrival here of a British war vessel, and that the English Minister here, thus aided, might try to press unduly the provisional government. With the islands under our protection we think the English Minister will not attempt to insist that his government has the right to interfere while our flag is over the government building.

This is all I have time to write before the departure of the mail. We shall continue to maintain our present position with great caution and firmness until we hear from the President through the Secretary of State. As a necessary precaution against all contingencies I advise that Admiral Skerrett be promptly sent here with one or two ships in addition to the Boston. I am sir, etc., JOHN L. STEVENS.

Stevens' Request of Capt. Wiltse.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—Sir: The provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands having duly and officially expressed to the undersigned the fear that said government may be unable to protect life and property and to prevent civil disorder in Honolulu, the capital of said Hawaiian Islands, request that the flag of the United States may be raised for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands, and to that end confer on the United States, through the undersigned, freedom of occupation of the public buildings of the Hawaiian Government and the soil of the Hawaiian Islands, so far as may be necessary for the exercise of such protection, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by said provisional government. I hereby ask you to comply with the terms and spirit of the Hawaiian Provisional Government and to that end to use all the force at your command, in the exercise of your best judgment and discretion, you and myself awaiting instructions from the United States Government at Washington. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN L. STEVENS, E. E. and M. P. of the U. S.
To Capt. G. C. Wiltse, Commander U. S. Ship Boston.

Provisional Government to Mr. Stevens.

To His Excellency, John L. Stevens, E. E. and M. P. of the United States—Sir: Believing that we are unable to satisfactorily protect life and property and to prevent civil disorders in Honolulu and throughout the Hawaiian Islands, we hereby, in obedience to the instructions of the Advisory Council, pray that you will raise the flag of the United States for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the time being, and to that end we hereby confer upon the Government of the United States, through you, freedom of occupation of the public buildings of this government and of the soil of this country, so far as may be necessary for the exercise of such protection, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by this government. We have, etc.,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
J. A. KING, Minister of Interior,
P. C. JONES, Minister of Finance,
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney-General.

Commissioners Receive Their Mail.

There was a joyful time at Wormley's, where the Hawaiians are stopping, when the long-wished mail arrived from their families and business connections on the Sandwich Islands. Honolulu papers as late as Feb. 1 were included in this mail, and in the *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of Jan. 31, 1893, was the text of a proclamation by the provisional government regarding serious offenses, the punishment being two years at hard labor or a fine not to exceed $1,000.

In the communications of the Commissioners from their government there was nothing to indicate any change in the condition of affairs on the islands beyond what has already been published in the newspapers. As a precautionary measure a force of police consisting of 100 able-bodied male whites have been enrolled at Honolulu for the protection of the government and other buildings at that place, and in case of an emergency this force can be reinforced at a moment's notice by the marines and sailors from the United States man-of-war Boston.

In discussing this peaceable armament Commissioner Marsden explained that there was no fear of any turbulence so long as the flag of the United States flies. "Should it be understood, however," he remarked, "that the United States forces would be withdrawn and the provisional government left to depend upon its own resources, there would be nothing to prevent an uprising of natives or other turbulent spirits. Should the government buildings be left unguarded there might be a force organized to take possession of them, and they could not be dislodged without a fight and possibly bloodshed. That this was to be avoided by the government was shown by the publication in the *Advertiser* of an article intended to curb the utterances of irresponsible persons and so-called newspapers. The government does not object to any just criticism, but it draws the line at inflammatory articles."

"That matters are quieting down in Honolulu," said the Commissioner, "is evinced by the announcement made in our dispatches that martial law, while still in force, is not so rigorous as it was a few days after the dethronement of the Queen of Hawaii. Citizens can remain in the streets until 11 o'clock now, whereas but a short time ago they were denied this privilege after sundown. We do not anticipate any further trouble now, else we would have been so informed in our dispatches."

DISPATCH-BEARER COOK ARRIVES.

He Left Honolulu Feb. 1 and Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Members of the Hawaiian Commission were enabled to enjoy conversation this evening with Dispatch-Bearer Cook, who arrived at Wormley's about 7 o'clock. He left Honolulu Feb. 1. There had not been the slightest signs of disturbance or turbulence from the time the commission left for Washington, although when the Claudine was not more than three days out some of the soothsayers or medicine men said that Chairman Thurston had died on the vessel. This was proven untrue, however, to the satisfaction of natives and foreigners alike. The Queen did not seem to be much depressed over the turn of affairs, and the morning the Australia sailed the dethroned Majesty was down at the wharf to see Paul Neuman and Prince David start for the United States.

Sometimes stories were brought to the Advisory Council stating that it was proposed to hold a series of native feasts, but in every instance when an investigation was made such statements were found to be exaggerated. As a matter of fact whites and natives alike were surprised when the overthrow of the Queen was declared upon to find that all classes acquiesced so cheerfully in the organization and methods of procedure of the provisional government. When the United States flag was raised over the government building there was a large crowd of Kanakas present to witness the ceremony, and as the Stars and Stripes floated aloft everybody in the crowd doffed hats and cheered enthusiastically. Cannon boomed from the Boston's deck, and the drummers bent the salute to the flag in the most vigorous manner.

As illustrating the position of Claus Spreckels in the pending controversy, Mr. Cook cited an instance which came under his personal observation. One of the native policemen had been shot and was taken to the hospital. Resident whites started a subscription list and among others it was presented to the representative of Spreckels at the sugar refineries. To the surprise of every one Mr. Spreckels' agent refused to do anything in the matter, declaring that his company was not taking sides either way.

Wisconsin for Annexation.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Baxter in the House today favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States and urging Representatives in Congress to use their influence therefor.

Declare in Favor of Ald. Mills.

At a meeting of 200 citizens at Occidental Hall, Sacramento avenue and West Madison street, to choose a candidate for Alderman for the ward Ald. D. W. Mills was unanimously named.

HOKE SMITH IS NAMED

CLEVELAND APPOINTS HIM SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

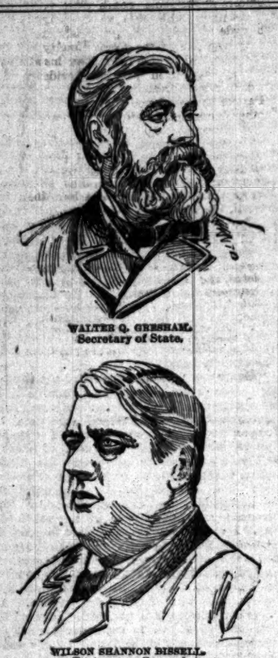
The Georgian Accepts the Post—The President-Elect, in Making the Announcement, Says He Had Not Previously Conferred with Smith on the Subject—Illinois Democratic Solons Refuse to Indorse Gresham's Appointment—No Senator Chosen in Wyoming.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Mr. Cleveland announced the name of the fifth member of his Cabinet this evening. It is that of Hoke Smith of Georgia for Secretary of the Interior. In making the announcement Mr. Cleveland said:

"I met Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia in my office in New York today. He called at my request. I offered him the position of Secretary of the Interior. He accepted. I wish to say that I have not written him or received any letters or other communications from him and that today was the first time I have seen him since the election."

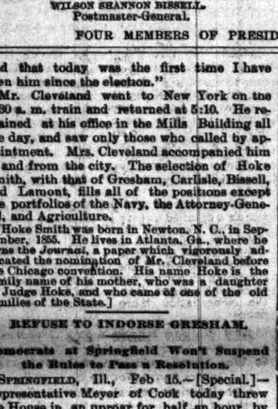
Mr. Cleveland went to New York on the 8:30 a. m. train and returned at 5:10. He remained at his office in the Mills Building all the day, and saw only those who called by appointment. Mrs. Cleveland accompanied him to and from the city. The selection of Hoke Smith, with that of Gresham, Carlisle, Bissell, and Lamont, fills all of the positions except the portfolios of the Navy, the Attorney-General, and Agriculture.

[Hoke Smith was born in Newton, N. C., in September, 1855. He lives in Atlanta, Ga., where he owns the *Journal*, a paper which vigorously advocated the nomination of Mr. Cleveland before the Chicago convention. His name Hoke is the family name of his mother, who was a daughter of Judge Hoke, and who came of one of the old families of the State.]

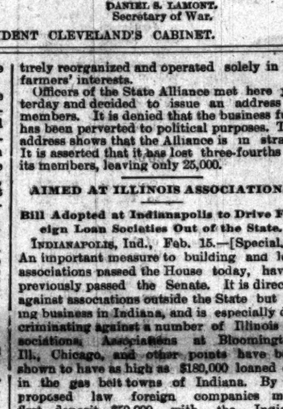


WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.



WILSON SHANNON BISSELL,
Postmaster-General.



DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

FOUR MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

REFUSE TO INDORSE GRESHAM.

Democrats at Springfield Won't Suspend the Rules to Pass a Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb 15.—[Special.]—Representative Meyer of Cook today threw the House in an uproar for half an hour by moving to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution congratulating President-elect Cleveland upon the selection of Walter Q. Gresham as a member of the Cabinet. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Grover Cleveland, President-elect, has this day announced his intention of appointing the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, an eminent citizen of Illinois, to the position of Secretary of State of the United States; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the long and distinguished services of Judge Gresham as a soldier, Cabinet officer, and Judge to preeminently qualify him for the position to which he is to be called; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois that the selection of Judge Gresham meets our unqualified approval, and we congratulate the country upon having secured the service of one so preeminently qualified for the position, and we congratulate the Hon. Grover Cleveland upon having secured the services of one so wise in council and able in administration, and we congratulate Judge Gresham upon such a fitting recognition of services so ably performed.

The Democrats opposed the consideration of the resolution, but the Republicans demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules, determined, of course, to embarrass the Democrats as much as possible by forcing them into a position of withholding their approval of the President-elect's action. Amid great disturbance and the vain attempts of several members to explain their votes the roll was called, resulting in the defeat of the motion to suspend the rules by a vote of 56 yeas to 66 nays.

JUDGE GRESHAM PUSHING HIS WORK.

Desires to Get Through Before Resigning—Says Nothing More Can Be Told.

With his broad shoulders stooped over a pile of legal papers, Walter Q. Gresham, Grover Cleveland's Secretary of State, spent the day yesterday in his chambers at the Government Building. Just across the table sat his private secretary, and the two men were busy from morning until late at night going through the more important cases on the docket of the United States Court.

In spite of the public announcement by President-elect Cleveland Judge Gresham declined yesterday to do more than admit what already the public knew. He looked up from his work when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE entered and asked, with just a trifle of annoyance in his manner:

"Do you want something important? I am very busy."

"Have you nothing to say in regard to the announcement made by President Cleveland?"

"What more can I say? Mr. Cleveland's statement covers the whole matter. There is nothing I care to add at present. I must finish up my work here before I begin to think about anything else."

"When will you leave the bench?"

"I do not expect to resign before March 4, possibly not until after that time. It will all depend on when I get through with the work now before me."

Judge Gresham's private room was frequently invaded yesterday. Many friends came in to congratulate him on the official announcement, and attorneys who practice in the United States courts hurried to express their sorrow at losing him from the bench.

NO ELECTION IN WYOMING.

Thompson Comes Within One Vote of Winning—Is Now Out of the Race.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Democrats made every effort today to break the deadlock and succeeded in getting twenty-four votes for Gen. Thompson. The four Populists who have for several days been voting with the Democrats notified the Chairman of the Democratic caucus last night that they would stay with the party during one more ballot and no longer, and so it was that the party put forth its greatest possible efforts, but even after doing this they lacked one vote of an election. The vote stood:

Thompson (Dem.)	24	Clark (Rep.)	2
Beck (Dem.)	14	Brown (Pop.)	1
Warren (Rep.)	7		

The votes that went to Beck were all Republican but one. Nat Baker, the belligerent Democrat, refused to vote with his party for Thompson. It is admitted the Democrats cannot elect a Senator after this.

REPEAL AN ALLIANCE CHARTER.

North Carolina Democrats Make a Flank Movement on the People's Party.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Populists in the Legislature were absolutely astonished today when the Democratic members arose as one man and passed a bill in the House to repeal the charter of the State Farmers' Alliance, granted four years ago. The bill to repeal was agreed upon by the Democratic caucus and will pass the Senate tomorrow, every Democrat supporting it. The bill is entitled an act for the relief of the stockholders of the State Alliance Business Agency. There is about $50,000 of the fund not a cent of which can be secured by those who contributed it and it is openly charged that it is about to be used in the interest of the People's party, the President of the State Alliance as well as its Secretary and business agent being extreme members of that party. A receiver will be asked for immediately. Most of the fund was contributed by persons not now Alliance men.

A bill was introduced today to recharter the Alliance, which, it is provided, must be entirely reorganized and operated solely in the farmers' interests.

Officers of the State Alliance met here yesterday and decided to issue an address to members. It is denied that the business fund has been perverted to political purposes. This address shows that the Alliance is in straits. It is asserted that it has lost three-fourths of its members, leaving only 25,000.

AIMED AT ILLINOIS ASSOCIATIONS.

Bill Adopted at Indianapolis to Drive Foreign Loan Societies Out of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—An important measure to building and loan associations passed the House today, having previously passed the Senate. It is directed against associations outside the State but doing business in Indiana, and is especially discriminating against a number of Illinois associations, Associations at Bloomington, Ill., Chicago, and other points have been shown to have as high as $180,000 loaned out in the gas belt towns of Indiana. By the proposed law foreign companies must first deposit $50,000 with the Indiana Auditor of State to insure Indiana shareholders from loss in case of failure. Furthermore, there will be a tax of three cents on the $100 of all gross receipts of outside companies. In addition to this the bill requires a fee of $10 for examining the books of such association, and which may be done at any time on demand of shareholders, a fee of $5 for issuing a certificate to an agent, and the cost of publishing in two newspapers in this city an exhibit of the association's business once each year. These burdens, it is thought, will be more than sufficient to drive out of Indiana the Illinois and all other building and loan societies.

Those interested in securing Indianapolis as the place for holding the national G. A. R. encampment in September are much perturbed over the defeat of the bill in the House today which provided an appropriation of $50,000 to assist in entertaining the old soldiers. No guarantee fund by citizens has been provided for and there is little indication of any such fund being raised. Accordingly it is said here tonight that the encampment is killed so far as Indianapolis is concerned. If it should be decided to hold the encampment elsewhere, Indiana will favor Chicago.

SOLONS MUST PAY THEIR FARE.

Michigan Senate Recommends for Passage the Bill Prohibiting Passes.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—By a vote of 23 to 7 the Senate today passed a joint resolution urging Congress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. In Committee of the Whole the bill was recommended for passage prohibiting the acceptance of free railroad passes by legislators and State officials. Senator Hopkins gave notice of a bill providing for three intermediary Appellate Courts with final jurisdiction over cases in their respective districts in which the amount involved does not exceed $400. The House Committee on Michigan Asylum for the Insane submitted a report recommending an appropriation of $75,000 for improvements at that institution, including a cottage to accommodate sixty female patients. The committee also advised that another insane asylum be provided for. Bills were introduced to repeal the law providing for the incorporation of cooperative live stock insurance companies and prohibiting the bringing of armed men into the State. The last bill is designed to cripple the Pinkertons.

More Futile Votes in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Two ballots were taken in joint session today for United States Senator to-succeed Mr. Pierce. The Republicans could not rally enough votes to elect Miller, but another attempt will be made tomorrow.

Law Fixing Telephone Rates.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill establishing maximum telephone rates at $50 a year in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants; $40 between 30,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and $30 in all other cities of the same State.

Clark and Dixon Still Candidates.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 15.—The vote for Senator today stood:

Mantle	29	Couch	3
Clark	24	Carter	1
Dixon	12		

Lindsay Declared Elected Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—Judge William Lindsay was formally declared elected United States Senator today at the joint session of the House and Senate.

Situation Unchanged in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 15.—In the vote for Senator today in the joint convention of the two Houses there was no change from the vote of yesterday.

Earthquake in Western States.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Northwestern Nebraska, Southern South Dakota, and Eastern Wyoming were visited by an earthquake today. A slight quiver of the earth was noticeable, accompanied by a low, rumbling sound.

CALLS IT A CONTRACT.

JUDGE WINDES DECIDES COMPRESSED AIR PIPES MAY BE LAID.

The Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating Company Is Entitled to a Mandamus on the Commissioner of Public Works for a Permit to Tunnel Under the Streets and Lay Its Mains—The Surface of the Streets Will Not Be Disturbed by This Plan.

Judge Windes yesterday decided that the Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company, which is the name of the compressed air plan, is entitled to a mandamus upon the Commissioner of Public Works to compel the latter to issue a permit to the company to allow it to lay pipes under certain streets in such a manner that the surface of the streets shall not be disturbed. According to Judge Windes' decision a permit should also be given allowing the company to sink shafts at South Water and Franklin streets and at Madison street and Michigan avenue, to allow the pipes to be placed underground. In March last an ordinance was secured by the company, authorizing it to lay pipes, and it gave bonds in $50,000. When a permit was asked later to tear up certain streets it was refused. Then the company asked for a permit to lay its pipes in the manner indicated in the present decision, which was also denied. Jan. 23 last the City Council passed an ordinance to prevent the tearing up of any of the streets between May and October next, during the World's Fair period. It was claimed that the last ordinance practically revoked the first ordinance.

The position taken by the city is that Sec. 14, Art. 3, of the Constitution, prohibits a municipal corporation from giving away irrevocable special grants; that the ordinance in question was a special grant, because it gave the company the use of the public streets. It was also argued that the city had the right to regulate and limit the grant, and that the city had the right to modify, or even revoke, the ordinance.

The petitioners held that the ordinance was a contract and could not be repealed or modified except by the consent of both contracting parties, subject, however, to certain regulations. The City Council, they argued, could not by another ordinance revoke the duties imposed upon the first grant. There was a consideration for the ordinance. The grant to the company was ultimately for the benefit of the people, and the ordinance required the company to turn over to the city 5 per cent of the gross receipts.

The Ordinance as a Contract.

After giving a statement of the case, Judge Windes said that two principal questions arose: First, does the ordinance to the company come within the prohibition of Sec. 14 of the Constitution as a law making irrevocable a grant of special privileges or immunities, or is it a contract for a consideration, having been accepted by the relator and beyond the power of the Council to modify or impair? Second, and if a contract, are the ordinance and resolution of Jan. 23 void?

As to the ordinance making the grant in question, Judge Windes said he was of the opinion that it is a valid one; also that the company's terms to pay to the city 5 per cent of its gross revenue was binding and constituted a contract. The court continues:

And if it is a binding contract, then the same section of the Constitution which is here invoked on behalf of the respondent also says that no law impairing the obligations of contracts shall be passed. It would, therefore, be seen to follow, both in reason and on authority, that the ordinance and resolution of the Council of Jan. 23 must be void so far as they would tend so impair the contract between the city and the relator. The laws which exist at the time and place of making a contract and where it is to be performed enter into it and form a part of the contract, as if they were expressly referred to and incorporated in its terms. This being so, while it may be admitted that the ordinance in favor of the relator does not come within the inhibition of this Constitution, this contract was entered into by the relator with express reference to the duty of the city in providing for the safety and protection of its citizens. This duty arises and is enforced by virtue of the police power, which cannot be abrogated or irrevocably parted with.

The original ordinance in question is valid, largely because it is supposed to be beneficial to the people of the city. This court is not prepared to say that the second ordinance would be unreasonable if the limitations upon the Commissioner of Public Works were couched in somewhat less positive language and if it were not for the contract liability of the city with the relator. But the fact remains that in effect it stands a repudiation of what the Supreme Court has held to be a solemn contract. Because vested with property rights under the ordinance it would be oppressive, and would be a wrong of the gravest kind at this date when its time is almost half gone to take from it arbitrarily eight of the thirteen months in which it has to lay its mains. The court is, therefore, of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioner for a permit to lay a tube of iron in the center of the streets so as not to interfere with the surface of the streets should be granted.

Kuhns Looks on It as Final.

Commissioner of Public Works Kuhns was inclined yesterday to accept the decision under which Bacon can claim a permit at once as final. No official notification of the decision reached Commissioner Kuhns yesterday, but he said he would probably issue the permit as soon as called on.

"In refusing the permit in the first instance," said Mr. Kuhns, "I did my best to protect the interests of the city. If the courts will not sustain that position it is not my fault. We acted under an order of the Council forbidding the Commissioner of Public Works to grant a license to the company. The court's order is superior to that, and of course I shall obey the latter."

Mr. Bacon's first application for a permit contained simply a list of streets in which it was proposed to lay pipe. When that request was refused he prepared an elaborate scheme for tunneling the streets, and the demand for a permit will probably be renewed on these specifications. They call for a tunnel of large diameter to be bored under existing pipes from one end of the street to another, making excavations only at the terminals. Inside this tunnel it is intended to lay distributing mains, from which service pipe connections will be run to buildings for the use of private consumers.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LYMAN BILL.

Report That It Will Be Rushed Through Committee Excites Evanstonians.

Evanston was thrown into a state of excitement last night when word was received there that Representative Lyman and a party of brewers would leave Chicago for Springfield last night with the intention of railroading Mr. Lyman's bill through the committee today. As the effect of this bill will be to break down the Evanston prohibition district there was a rallying of the temperance forces in the telegraph office. The wires were kept singing with messages of protest to members of the legislative committee. Mayor Mann sent the following telegram to Representative Lyman:

On behalf of the City of Evanston I earnestly request that no action be taken by your committee on the Lyman bill until our citizens by their committee can be heard.

The citizens of Rogers Park met in the Town Hall last night to protest against the Lyman bill. E. D. Cox, G. S. Zeigler, and E. R. Bond were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of protest and select men to represent the village at Springfield.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin mated.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed among *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins*, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid*, to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

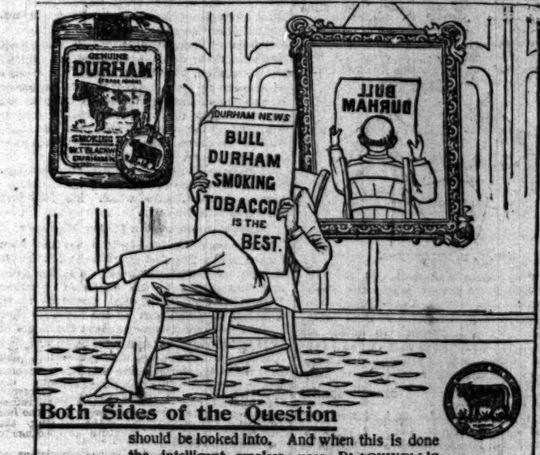
Society Stops Short—For Forty Flights

of the sun—Lent brings rest to the tired votary of fashion—

Kirk's American Family Soap

brings daily rest to those who know and make use of its unequalled qualities; those who have once used it are never satisfied with any other.

Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap cures and prevents chapping.



Both Sides of the Question

should be looked into. And when this is done the intelligent smoker uses BLACKWELL'S

BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

CATARRH IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her S.S.S. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

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of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

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Thorough instruction. Strict discipline Elegant fireproof building. Call or send for prospectus. O. M. POWERS, Prin.

La Porte, Texas.

Information about the new seaport town of La Porte, Texas, situated on Galveston Bay, and where the government channel, upon which the government is expending $6,200,000.00, touches the main land, can be obtained by addressing

The La Porte Land and Town Co., 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., GALESBURG, ILL.

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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 35 to 65 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming; railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out, it is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicite the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1329 Masonic Temple, Chicago

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[TRADE MARK]

TO SECOND READING.

BILL REPORTED REPEALING LIMIT OF LIABILITY FOR DEATH.

Carmody Springs a Measure Similar to That Presented by Nohe and Before the Opponents Realize What Is Being Done It Is Placed on the Calendar—Then the Judiciary Committee Decides to Report the Original Bill with Some Amendments—Work of the General Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Nohe bill is on the order of second reading in the House. It removes the legal limit of $5,000 in cases where death is the result of negligence. The House Committee on Judiciary this afternoon took the bill up for discussion, and in no time at all reported it with favorable comment.

The bill has been in committee for some weeks and was set down for special hearing today. So soon as it was read Mr. McMurdy offered an amendment declaring that the suit for recovery of damages must be brought within two years after the cause of action accrues. The original bill had the limitation five years. This amendment was lost by a vote of 8 yeas to 9 nays. Subsequently Mr. Mounts made a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost. This prevailed, and Mr. Langhenry tried to make the limitation three years, instead of five. Mr. Langhenry's proposition was defeated, and the question recurred on Mr. McMurdy's proposition. It was carried by a vote of 11 yeas to 9 nays. Those voting in the affirmative were:

Johnson, May, Dearborn, Mounts, McMillan, Callahan, McCrone, Snyder, Carlan, McMurdy, and Chairman Morris—11.

Those voting in the negative were:

O'Donnell, Anderson, Fowler, Sparks, Meyer of Cook, O'Connell, Langhenry, Wheelock, and Berry—8.

Then Judge Callahan offered a motion in the shape of an amendment that a limit of $10,000 be placed in the bill. Mr. Langhenry, as a substitute, wanted the amount made $30,000. Both propositions were rejected by the committee and the bill sent to the House without opposition. It will be reported in the morning and at once advanced to the order of second reading.

The committee subsequently reconsidered its action of yesterday and indorsed Mr. McInerney's bill punishing parents or guardians who send children or wards to buy intoxicating liquors. It was amended so as to include drug stores as well as saloons and goes to the House.

Carmody's Great Move.

Henry P. Carmody, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs, this morning executed one of those great strategic movements which have given him much fame in legislative circles. The Springfield milkmen were on their early routes when Mr. Carmody called together a majority of the committee. The meeting was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and occurred at the hour of 6:30 o'clock this morning. When the committee met Chairman Carmody said he thought it was high time a bill similar in its provisions to the Nohe measure should be sent to the House and gotten on the order of second reading. He was afraid the House committee on Judiciary would smother the Nohe bill or delay its consideration until the session was far advanced and there would be no chance for its passage.

The committeemen agreed with the Chairman, who had anticipated their action by having provided himself with a printed copy of the Nohe bill. This was made a committee bill and Chairman Carmody was instructed to report the same to the House at the earliest possible minute and advance it to the order of second reading. All of this required but a few moments' time and the committee adjourned to get its individual and collective breakfast.

The House met at 10 o'clock and when the order of reports from committees was reached Mr. Carmody presented his bill with a motion that it be read a first time, printed, and sent to second reading. All of this was done so quickly no one seemed to know what was going on. The bill was read by title and the proper entry made in the journal.

Carmody Did It Neatly.

A broad smile was displayed on Mr. Carmody's features, and he congratulated himself on what he had done. His fellow-legislator, Mr. William Burke, made all possible haste to tell Mr. Carmody how neatly the movement had been made. Some of the correspondents were then sent to catch the full effect of the action, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes the news spread through the House. Mr. Nohe was a little perturbed to think that Mr. Carmody had deprived him of some of the honor which attaches to him as the father of the bill. His show of displeasure was light. So much so, in fact, that many believed Mr. Nohe and Mr. Carmody had arranged the matter between them.

So there are two bills on the calendar repealing the law in question. One is in the House now and the other will be tomorrow. Mr. Carmody's bill is first on the calendar and will come up for consideration before that of Mr. Nohe unless, indeed, the Nohe bill is made a special order. The Carmody bill provides that the suit must be brought within five years after the cause of action occurs. The Nohe bill, according to the McMurdy amendment, makes the limitation two years. When the bills come up for discussion Judge Callahan will offer an amendment fixing the limit of liability at $10,000. One or the other of these bills is going through the House and the only contest seems to be which it will be.

The members of the House Committee on Judiciary take great umbrage at Mr. Carmody's action. They claim that his conduct casts a stigma on their committee and the probability is they will array themselves against Carmody's bill.

ROUTINE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

Action Deferred on the Report on Dunlap's Appropriation Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—In the Senate this morning the unfavorable report of the Committee on Appropriations on Senator Dunlap's bill appropriating $50,000 to the State Horticultural, Dairymen's, and Bee Keepers' Associations for World's Fair exhibits, came up as a special order. Action was deferred and the report made a special order for next Wednesday.

The following bills were introduced:

Howell—Providing that none but a licensed attorney shall be eligible to the office of Justice of the Peace and that every Justice of the Peace shall receive $400 per annum and fifty cents additional for every case brought before him. The term of office shall be four years. It shall be unlawful for a Justice of the Peace to receive railroad passes or emolument of any kind under penalty of forfeiture of his office and a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $1,000.

Wright—Requiring property owners to fence their land along public highways; also a bill to amend the law governing practice in Courts of Record. If any final determination shall be made by the Appellate Court as a result of the different finding from the lower court it shall be the duty of the Appellate Court in its final order to recite the facts as found, and its action shall be final as to all facts in controversy.

Caldwell—Putting the property of companies and organizations for the mining of coal in the list of assessable property.

Lopez—Giving power to Circuit Judges to appoint receivers in vacation.

Seibert—Allowing treasurers of township school districts to loan funds at a rate of interest not to exceed 7 per cent and not less than 4 per cent.

Bass—Abolishing the right of preferred creditors in assignments.

STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER BILL.

The House Spends the Day Tabling Proposed Amendments.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—The bill to provide for a State Dairy Commissioner and two assistants, and requiring milk dealers to give bonds, pending in the House at the time of adjournment yesterday, came up for discussion for the second reading. Merritt of Sangamon presented an amendment providing that these officers shall be elected by the vote of the people of the State instead of by appointment by the Governor, as contemplated by the bill, and striking out the provision for their salaries. The Republicans opposed this amendment, but it was adopted—87 yeas to 44 nays.

Berry (Rep.) insisted that this amendment practically killed the bill, as it made no provision for the payment of the officers and threw off the operation of the bill until after the next election, and in a stirring speech he moved to reconsider the vote by which the Merritt amendment was adopted. The motion prevailed by a vote of 86 yeas to 53 nays.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Berry resumed his argument in favor of the bill and was answered by Mr. Merritt who stated that it would fasten a commission upon the public treasury the exorbitant expenses of which could not be foretold.

Mr. Berry cut off further debate on the amendment by moving the previous question and his motion being carried the question recurred upon the adoption of the Merritt amendment which was defeated by a vote of 48 yeas to 83 nays.

PROVIDE REGULATIONS FOR TRUSTS

Mr. Berry Has a Bill Meant to Prevent Restrictions of Trade.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—A bill is to be introduced by Representative Berry defining and regulating trusts and conspiracies against trade. It defines a trust to be a combination of capital, skill, or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons, or of two or more of them for either, any, or all of the following purposes:

First—To create or carry out restrictions in trade.

Second—To limit or reduce the production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities.

Third—To prevent competition in manufacture, making, transportation, sale, or purchase of merchandise, produce, or commodities.

Fourth—To fix any standard or figure, by which the price to the public shall in any manner be controlled or established, on any article or commodity of merchandise produce or manufacture intended for sale, use, or consumption in this State; or to establish any pretended agency whereby the sale of any such article or commodity shall be covered up and made to appear to be for the original vender, for a like purpose or purposes, and to establish such original vender or manufacturer to control the wholesale or retail price of any such article or commodity after the title to such article shall have passed from such vender or manufacturer.

Fifth—To make or enter into, or examine or carry out, any contract, obligation, or agreement of any kind or description by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell, dispose of, or transport any article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce, or consumption below a common standard figure or card or list price, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article, commodity, or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article or commodity or transportation between themselves and others, to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves and others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine, or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity that its price might in any manner be affected.

Any corporation holding a charter under the laws of this State which shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall thereby forfeit its charter and franchise, and its corporate existence shall cease and determine. Any violation of either or all of the provisions of this act shall be and is hereby declared to be a conspiracy against trade and a misdemeanor, and any person who may be or may become engaged in any such a conspiracy or take part therein, or aid or advise in its commission, or who shall, as principal, manager, director, agent, servant, or employé, or in any other capacity, knowingly carry out any of the stipulations, purposes, prices, terms, or orders thereunder or in pursuance thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Bill Appropriating $152,500 for the National Guard Favorably Recommended.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Two bills were reported with favorable recommendation by the House Committee on Military Affairs today. One by Mr. Brandt appropriates the sum $152,500 for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard, and one by Mr. Mitchell for the establishment of a naval militia.

The resolution of Senator Coppinger to constitute the officers of the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton officers of the Illinois National Guard was considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and referred back to the Senate with a recommendation that it be adopted. The committee considered the bill introduced by Senator Hamer to establish a naval militia. It asks for no appropriation, and after having been amended by striking out the emergency clause was ordered back to the Senate favorably. Adjutant-General Orendorff and Col. Judd of the Second Regiment appeared before the committee to urge the passage of the bill appropriating $152,500 for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard. The bill was acted upon favorably by the committee.

The House Committee on Fees and Salaries today recommended for passage the fee bill introduced by Mr. Cahill, the effect of which is to place Recorders and Probate Clerks in counties where these officers are distinct and separate from other offices on the same footing, with respect to fees, as Sheriffs and County Clerks. Favorable recommendation was also made by the committee on Mr. Fowler's bill which graduates the cost of incorporation under the laws of the State. The amounts of such fees are $5 for any company with a capital stock of $5,000 and $150 for sums over $800,000 and not to exceed $1,000,000 and $150 for each additional million. Building and loan associations incorporated under the laws of Illinois are exempted from the operations of this bill.

IN RELATION TO STATE TREASURERS.

Bill Drafted Providing How Public Funds Shall Be Cared For.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—The subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary committee, which was appointed to draft a bill to settle the much discussed question of interest on public moneys, has under consideration the following measure, which was today read to the full committee by Senator Higbee, and which will probably be the bill ultimately reported to the Senate for passage:

A bill for an act in relation to the custody and examination of the public funds.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the Treasurer of this State shall receive the revenues and all other public moneys of the State and all moneys authorized by law to be paid to him and deposit and at all times safely keep the same in the vaults of the State Treasury in the State House until such times as it shall become necessary for him to pay out the same according to law.

Sec. 2. The Governor and Attorney-General shall at least once in each quarter year and at such other times as the Governor may elect examine and see that all the money appearing by the books of the Auditor of State and State Treasurer as belonging to the several funds is in the vaults of the Treasury, and they shall publish a short summary of the condition of the several funds in the Treasury at each examination in three newspapers in this State, and in case of a deficiency they shall require the Treasurer to make up such deficiency immediately, and if such Treasurer shall refuse or neglect for ten days thereafter to have the full sum belonging to said funds in the Treasury the Attorney-General shall institute proceedings to recover the same.

Sec. 3. For any violation of the provisions of this act the Treasurer shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than ten years and by a fine not exceeding $10,000.

AGAINST JOLIET EX-MANAGERS.

Haley, Meers, and Cooney Will Offer Affidavits to the Committee Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mayor Haley, Mr. E. Meers, and "Luke" Cooney Jr. of Joliet are here and will tomorrow go before the Senate Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions in support of the memorial offered some time ago making charges of mismanagement against ex-Warden McClaughry and the Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary. At the last meeting of the committee these men were given a week in which to formulate their charges in the shape of affidavits and present them to the committee. Mr. Cooney has in his possession a bundle of affidavits which he says completely substantiate the charges. He declines to give them out for publication or to allow the names of the parties making them to be used in advance of their presentation to the committee.

WILL BE AT HIS OFFICE TODAY.

Gov. Altgeld Expected at Springfield Early This Morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Positive advices from Gov. Altgeld warrant the statement he will be here at 12:50 tomorrow morning over the Alton road. He is said to be much improved in health. Some of his friends expected to see him at noon today. Reddick Ridgeley was at the depot with a carriage to receive him, but the Governor didn't come. He will be at the executive offices for the first time since his inauguration tomorrow, and according to the say so of his friends will do something to tighten up his party in the Legislature and see if he cannot bring about some concert of action.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Meat and vegetable soups made palatable by its use.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWENTY-FOUR OTHERS INJURED.

Carelessness of a Miner Causes the Coal-Dust to Ignite—The Men Enveloped in a Sheet of Fire—Distressing Scenes as the Victims Are Brought to the Surface—Two Men Killed and Several Persons Hurt in a Railway Wreck in North Dakota.

ALBIA, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—An explosion of coal gas in the Chicago and Iowa mine at Cedar, three miles west of this place, last night, resulted in the death of one man and the severe injury of twenty-four others. Following are the lists of the killed and injured:

Killed.

GALLAGHER, JOE.

Probably Fatally Injured.

WOLF, DANIEL, inhaled fire and is spitting blood.

Severely Injured.

The following sustained severe injuries, their faces and hands being badly burned:

Abbotts, George,	Johnson, Gabe,
Anderson, Cal,	Long, Charles,
Erwin, Tom,	Long, Henry,
Graham, —,	Lorrigo, R. H.,
Graham, son of above,	Robinson, John,
Garland, Oliver,	Wapier, H. H.,
Hopkins, John,	Weir, Ben,
Hopkins, Mike,	Weir, son of Ben.

An Italian was also slightly burned and six others slightly injured. The mine has been operated for several years and has never before had an accident of any consequence and has always been considered safe. It is the custom to fire two "shots" during the day—one at noon just as the miners are coming out and one at 6 o'clock in the evening. Last night, when everything was ready for the blast and the miners were preparing to leave their work a loud crash resounded through the mine. The men were suddenly overwhelmed by a sheet of flame. It was over in an instant, but it left its traces in the burned and blackened faces and hands of the miners.

About fifty were in the mine at the time of the explosion, but many of them were near enough to the shaft to receive the benefits of the pure air. But twenty-five men were caught in the flames, and their burned and black-blistered hands and faces were a terrible sight as they crept towards the foot of the shaft. The work of hoisting them to the surface was begun immediately and they were carried to their homes near the mine. A messenger was sent to this city for all the doctors available and they responded immediately.

The body of Gallagher when brought up was so badly burned and mangled that it was difficult to identify it. His brother, however, recognized him by his clothes. The back of his head was torn off and the trunk badly mutilated.

The explosion is what is termed a dust explosion. Some one in firing put in an overcharge of powder and in the discharge the flames flashed out of the room into the entry and ignited the floating dust caused by the departing miners. It is said to have been a piece of carelessness on the part of the one who did the firing, but whether he will be held responsible or not cannot be ascertained.

TWO DEATHS IN A RAILROAD WRECK

Great Northern Passenger Train Derailed in North Dakota.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The passenger train on the Great Northern railway in charge of Conductor Drescol with two engines on left here at midnight last night nine hours behind time, going east. When fifteen miles east of here, while rounding a curve, the tender of the rear engine broke loose from the train, going into a ditch. The mail car followed, running parallel with the track and rolling over on its side forty feet from the track. The baggage car, first-class coach, dining car, and sleeper also rolled over on their sides. Thirteen passengers, nearly all occupants of the first-class coach, were injured, two fatally.

The dead are:

CAIRNS, ROBERT, merchant, Osnabrock, N. D.
DABAREN, HENRY, German, en route to Butte, Mont.

Slight injuries were received by Frank McKnight, residence St. Johns, N. D.; Walter Adams and wife, St. Louis; J. E. Roach, Winona, Minn.; Mary Cairns, daughter of Robert Cairns, Osnabrock, N. D.; Sam Dean and wife, Devils Lake, N. D. The train was running about twenty-five miles an hour.

THREE PERSONS MEET THEIR DEATH.

A Street Car Runs Down a Hill in Portland, Ore., with Fatal Results.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 15.—Three persons were killed by the wrecking of a car on the City and Suburban Electric railway today. Their names are:

DENNIS, J. O., 70 years old.
DENNIS, BERTRAM, 8 years old, his son.
JOHNSON, J. T.

James Menefee was probably fatally injured. A dozen others were seriously hurt. The car was going down hill when the motorman lost control of it and it plunged down two blocks at terrific speed. When the car reached a curve at the foot of the hill it left the track and was overturned. The momentum was so great that the car was dashed to pieces. There were forty-five passengers aboard, among them twenty young people, who constituted the graduating class of Williams Avenue Grammar School. Nearly every one on the car was cut or bruised. The motorman and conductor were arrested but subsequently released. A policeman who was on the car said the motorman was not to blame, that the brakes would not hold the car.

ARREST OF JACK-THE-HUGGER.

Terrifier of Menasha Women Brought to Light Through a Stolen Shawl.

MENASHA, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—At frequent times for nearly a year women and girls have been held up in the evening by some unknown man, hugged, kissed, and terribly frightened, but the perpetrator would always disappear before he could be caught. Last night three women were assaulted as they were walking along together on the principal street of the city and in the scramble Jack-the-Hugger jerked off one of the shawls and started off with it. They followed him and tried in vain to get it back, but he easily disappeared in the darkness. When Schesloch, for that was the man's name, got home about 3 o'clock this morning his wife wanted to know where he got the shawl, but he said it did not make any difference as long as they had it. A quarrel ensued and she went to her father and sent one of the neighbors for the police. He was arrested and bound over to the Circuit Court and sent to jail to await trial.

FORESTERS FIGHT OVER OFFICES.

Struggling for Place of High Chief Ranger—Implement Dealers Adjourn.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Foresters elected officers today, the session being a most exciting one. There were two Chicago factions contending for the offices. At the head of one was A. Musbaum, while the other was led by Lawrence P. Boyle. Both wanted the office of High Chief Ranger. Musbaum was finally victorious. J. J. Geroghty, ex-Mayor of Streator, was elected High Vice-Chief Ranger without opposition, but for the office of High Secretary the fight in the Chicago delegation again cropped out. J. J. Cummings, the retiring High Chief Ranger, and T. W. Saunders, the present incumbent, were rival candidates, and at the time of adjournment the question had not been settled. Charles Petrie, Secretary to the Chicago Fire Marshal, will have no opposition for High Treasurer. Aug. 2 has been selected as the time for holding of the next convention. An effort was made to raise the salaries, but failed. The convention also decided to let the insurance stand at $1,000.

The convention of the Illinois Retail Implement Dealers was brought to an end here today. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Chicago Implement and Vehicle Association in reference to freight rates in the State. Dec. 14, 1893, was selected as the time for the next meeting, but the place is to be selected later by a vote of the members.

Frank Childs Knocks Out Bill Smith.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 15.—Frank Childs, colored, of Los Angeles, knocked out Bill Smith, the Australian, in the twelfth round tonight before the California Athletic club for a purse of $1,250.

W. G. FURNALD WILL SUE THE POLICE.

Damages Claimed for His Imprisonment Without Warrant—Against McClaughry.

Albert Brodie Stone, attorney for Walter Guy Furnald, says that today he will file two suits against Chief McClaughry et al., asking for $35,000 damages. The first suit will be filed by Walter Guy Furnald vs. R. W. McClaughry, Mrs. M. A. Brady, John Fitzgerald et al., and asks for $15,000 damages. The declaration alleges that Furnald was assaulted and dragged out of a private residence where he was visiting by the officers, and that he was exposed to public view and derision on his way to the Central Station. Also that the police officers refused to allow him to send for a messenger so that he might procure bond or permit him to send for counsel.

Furnald was locked up despite his protests and held without a warrant.

Attorney Stone said last night that when Furnald was brought before Justice Bradwell the day following his arrest he requested to be shown authority for his detention.

He was shown a warrant and a complaint, neither of which had been signed by the Justice. This, Mr. Stone says, is contrary to law.

The second suit is for $20,000, and is brought by Mrs. Katharine Post vs. Mrs. A. Brady, R. W. McClaughry, J. H. Fitzgerald, et al. Mrs. Post charges that a search-warrant was issued without any probable cause through malice. She says that Furnald, who was charged with taking the sealskin cloak, was not in her house at the time the search was made and had not been there for some weeks previous. She claims that the officers rummaged through her private letter case, her trunks and furniture, and this in spite of her objections.

A $20 bill was missed by Mrs. Post after the detectives left the house.

Chief of Police McClaughry may have to pay the costs of the litigation necessary to secure the release of Walter Guy Furnald, as Judge Goggin caused an order to that effect to be returned yesterday. In habeas corpus matters it has been customary for the county to pay the costs, and such an order was never before entered in a court of record in Cook County. When the case came before him, Judge Goggin said harsh things about the custom of the police and stated that he would do all he could to break it up. Regarding the order he said:

"I don't see why the Chief of Police should not pay the costs of this and other similar cases. The county certainly should not pay for the litigation resulting from the outrageous conduct of the police. If Mr. McClaughry knows that he is liable to pay the cost of habeas corpus proceedings caused by illegal arrests, he may stop his policemen from outraging American citizenship."

Supt. McClaughry was not disposed to criticise Judge Goggin for what he said. "I presume," said the Superintendent yesterday, "that the Judge felt justified in making the remarks he did. I shall refer the matter to the Law Department. So far as Furnald being held without a warrant is concerned I have just received a report on the case. Mrs. Brady, the woman who claimed that Furnald stole her diamonds, swore to a complaint before Justice Bradwell and it was on this complaint that Furnald was held. The question at issue is really one between the Justice and the upper court. The Justice held that the complaint was sufficient to warrant holding Furnald and did not direct that a warrant be sworn out. The department is not in the habit of arresting people without warrants except when the officer sees the crime committed. Men who are known to be 'crooks' are sometimes arrested when the delay of securing a warrant would give them a chance to escape."

TO CONSIDER THE ABOLITION OF "FADS."

Board of Education Committee Will Discuss Motions to That End.

Special studies in German, physical culture, drawing, sewing, and singing were arraigned at last night's meeting of the Board of Education on a motion to discontinue them in the primary grades. J. J. Badenoch made the motion, but limited its application to the primary grades. He brought forth his sweeping proposition during a discussion on clay modeling. A. S. Trude called up a report of the Committee on School Management, recommending that clay modeling be abolished after the present year. A motion to recommit with instructions to report on all special studies was voted down—yeas, 7; nays, 13. Mr. Badenoch proposed a substitute, including German, physical culture, drawing, sewing, and singing in the primary grades, in the clay-modeling resolution, which was offered in amendment, calling for the appointment of a special committee of five to be instructed to report a plan for abolishing all the "fads" in grammar, primary, and high schools.

Substitutes were offered changing the membership of the special committee from seven to the whole board. A motion to defer the amended report recommending that clay modeling, German, physical culture, drawing, sewing, and singing be abolished in the primary grades to a committee of the whole prevailed, disposing of the subject. The board will meet Thursday night, Feb. 23, to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Brenan had referred to this committee a proposition to establish one room for manual training in each school in place of the special studies.

A committee report suspected of a tendency to promote a real estate deal had a hard time. It was passed at a previous meeting, but was called up for reconsideration by A. H. Revell. The report accepted a donation of 100 feet of land by the West Pullman Land Association and recommended the purchase of 125 adjoining feet at $26 a foot and the erection of a sixteen-room school, eight rooms to be completed this year. Mr. Revell objected to an expenditure of $7,500 in the suburbs when children were attending down-town in double divisions. He said the district contained but fifty families and that a school was not needed. "There is no reason," said Mr. Warner, "why the board should not accept a good thing. Usually we pay for all we get. The erection of a school at the proposed point would relieve the Scanlan School. A manufacturing company has located at West Pullman and will bring 2,500 employés." As a compromise the report was recommitted to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, whence it came.

Another controversy arose on the confirmation of the salary list for the architect's office. It was submitted by Chairman Rosenthal of the Building and Grounds committee and is as follows:

	Per week.
Joseph Haigh, Chief Superintendent	$50
A. L. Bradley, Assistant Superintendent	30
h. Pistorious, draftsman	30
William Fiedler, draftsman	15
Office boy	6

Mr. Badenoch charged that the salary at the head of the list was too large, and said the architect had recommended only $30. He amended to fix the salary at the latter amount. The list was confirmed. A. H. Vanzwoll, Superintendent of the public evening schools, sent in his resignation. Continued ill health was assigned as the reason for retirement. It was referred to the Committee on School Management.

Fifty Years Old.

The Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, having just passed its fiftieth birthday, the *Independent* says of it: "It is not possible to picture the good that has been wrought by the payments of the Mutual Life. In every city and village and hamlet in the country there are homes which have been made brighter by these payments. It is not alone that widows and sons and daughters have been kept from poverty and suffering, but young men and young women have been educated and have taken higher places in life. The climax of this intensely eleemosynary work is fully shown in the fact that ten new families are being added daily to the long list which has been created since the organization of the company.

"But this largest of financial institutions of the world is greater in other ways. The present assets of all the life companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department are about $830,000,000, and one-fifth of these assets represent the moneys of the Mutual Life, a company which is six times larger than the average of the thirty representative American life insurance companies. And this is the fact: one set of officers and one set of agents are doing the work which requires an average of six sets in other companies."

Forty years on the market. Sales increasing every day. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. Remember forty years.

There's nothing more tantalizing to a hungry man than thought of Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Extract of Beef. It's a meal in itself.

BENT ON REPRISALS.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE WHISKY TRUST PLAN AN ATTACK.

Men Now Outside the Combine Unite to Bring About a Legislative Investigation—Documentary Evidence Said to Be in Their Possession Which Throws Light on the Plot to Blow Up the Shufeldt Distillery—Gibson Returns from Canada to Give Information.

While the magnates of the whisky trust are laughing at the farce of a Congressional investigation at Washington much more serious danger threatens them at home. Former members of the trust, who have dangerous documents in their hands, are secretly at work planning to bring to justice the conspirators in the plot to blow up the Shufeldt distillery and to throw discredit on at least two of the officers of the great combine. To this end it is not improbable that an investigation may be ordered by the Illinois Legislature.

At least one of the Cook County Senators has promised to give the matter his attention, and he has been promised evidence which would at least create a considerable sensation. Part of this evidence consists of letters and other documents relating to the Shufeldt plot. One of these letters to a Chicago agent states, evidently in response to an inquiry, that it might be well not to blow up the competing distillery at a certain stated time, as a great many innocent persons would be in the building at that hour and might lose their lives. Going on, the letter suggests that the bomb be exploded at another hour, and states that if innocent persons are about at that time they will have to take their chances.

The plans of the men who are instigating the proposed investigation are fast being completed, and it is declared that as soon as the Congressional investigation is over active work will be begun. The most startling development of the last forty-eight hours has been the return to Chicago of George Gibson, late Secretary of the trust, who was indicted for complicity in the Shufeldt case, and who went to Canada soon after the present Congressional investigation was ordered.

Gibson to Give Information.

Gibson's presence in Chicago has been kept a complete secret. It is said that he came to furnish certain information in return for which he has been promised that no step shall be taken in reopening the case until he has been given time and opportunity to return to his Canadian home.

The leader of the little coterie which is planning the proposed attack on the trust is a former government officer and member of the combine. He has in his possession personal letters from Senator Palmer, Congressman Springer, and other prominent officials, making statements which, he claims, convinced him that the present Congress would not advance the internal revenue tax. This information, he alleges, enabled him to balk the recent scheme of the trust to squeeze millions out of the trade by forcing unhealthy speculation, and to it is due the drop in spirits and in the certificates of the trust.

"If the trust had been able to dispose of its cornered product," he said, "it would have cleared an additional profit of $3,000,000 monthly. I notified the trade, however, that I was certain the internal revenue tax would not be raised and advised dealers not to buy. So, instead of making, the trust lost money."

These men have no hope of breaking up the trust or driving it out of existence. In fact they do not wish to do so. They are actuated solely by motives of personal hatred; their purpose will be satisfied when they succeed if so they do, in forcing two of the officers to retire absolutely from the councils of the trust.

The contract for the printing of the book giving a detailed history of the trust, of which much has been said, was let Monday in New York. It will not be made public until the Congressional investigation is ended.

Meanwhile within itself there is plotting and counterplotting, scheming, and stock-jobbing, and even between friends in the combination there is no show of confidence.

MAY WHEAT MEETS A SHARP SLUMP.

It Was Unexpected and Many Stop-Loss Orders Could Not Be Executed.

A wholly unexpected slump in wheat caused no end of excitement during the last half hour of the session yesterday. The market had given no intimation of decided strength or weakness and held in something of a rut during the first three hours of the session with comparatively little trading. Suddenly there was a large increase in the offerings and as buyers were shy sellers reduced the figures first ½c at a time, then ¾c and then 1c, and almost before one had time to turn around May wheat had dropped from 78¼c to 76¼c. There appeared to be no buyers over that figure, and commission-men with stop-loss orders were unable to execute them try as hard as they could. The whole crowd seemed to be crazy.

After dropping to 76¼c there was a reaction of 1½c, and the market closed rather easy at 78⅝c. There were several theories to account for the decline, one of them being that Partridge, who had been a seller of "puts" the night before, saw that the wheat was to be put to him, and not desiring to keep it had sold it out. The offerings were so large that the market in its dull condition could not take them. Another theory was that the so-called clique had started the selling through one set of brokers for the purpose of breaking the market to "shake out" some of the "tailers," and incidentally to buy some more cheap wheat. Some brokers who have traded for them were sellers when the market was over 78c and others were the prominent buyers under 77c. If it was a scheme it worked to perfection. There was nothing in the news of the morning to account for the wildness of the market during the last half hour.

Corn and oats had something of the weakness of wheat and both showed a loss for the day. Provisions were well supported and after a weak opening on the larger receipts of hogs advanced sharply and closed with an all-round advance, in which lard showed the most strength.

FORESTER ALMOST SURE TO BE INDICTED.

Grand Jury Expected to Make a Return Against St. Louis' Ex-Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The grand jury is almost certain to return an indictment against ex-City Treasurer Michael Foerstel when it files its final report tomorrow.

The National Association of Builders held a busy session today. George Tapper of Chicago, Treasurer, reported total receipts for the year, $11,915.39; disbursements, $11,242.49. The Committee on Uniform Contracts reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That all blank forms of contracts for building should be uniform throughout the United States. That such forms of contract with the conditions thereof, should be such as would give the builder as well as the owner the protection of his rights, such as justice demands. That whenever a proper form has been approved by the association after consultation with the American Institute of Architects, its use by every builder and contractor is recommended.

The association indorsed the Nicaragua Canal project as a governmental enterprise.

At to-day's session of the National Building Inspectors' convention George B. Reid, Building Commissioner of St. Louis, read a paper on the "Limitations of Heights of Buildings." N. G. Fitcher of Indianapolis, discussing the paper, said the height of stories in the boasted high buildings of Chicago did not exceed nine feet, those in St. Louis being much higher. Consequently, a twelve-story St. Louis building would equal in height one of the Chicago fifteen-story sky-scrapers. The election of officers resulted as follows:

John S. Damrell of Boston, reelected President; James F. Tallay of Omaha, First Vice-President; Charles D. Sopkis of Philadelphia, Second Vice-President; John M. Hazen of Minneapolis, Secretary; J. Theodore Oster of Baltimore, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., was decided upon as the place to hold the next convention.

MAY PREVENT MITCHELL FROM LANDING.

Supt. Owens Likely to Take the Ground That the Fighter Has Been a Convict.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Feb. 15.—Supt. Owens of the Treasury Department has been here all day awaiting the arrival of the steamer Majestic with Pugilist Charlie Mitchell on board. Nothing could be learned as to the nature of his business here, as he refused to talk, but it is said that his intention is to prevent Mitchell from landing, on the ground that he has been a convict.

A reporter saw Mitchell on board the Majestic at quarantine tonight and told him Corbett had posted $10,000 for a fight with him. "That's good," he exclaimed, "and I shall cover that money tomorrow. I have come here for the purpose of making a match which will decide the championship of the world. The conditions named by Corbett are perfectly agreeable to me. Coney Island, New Orleans, or San Francisco will suit me."

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Weather forecast for Thursday:

For Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, warmer, generally fair weather, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Mean temperature.	Direction of wind.	Rate of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in inches.
Abilene	30.22	26	26	N.	8	Cl'udy	Trace
Bismarck, N. D.	30.16	16	26	S.	6	Cl'udy	.....
Boston, Mass.	29.86	42	52	W.	6	Clear.	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	32	36	S. W.	6	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.24	39	54	N. W.	6	Cl'udy	.....
Charleston, S. C.	30.24	64	74	N. E.	6	Rain.	.12
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.36	34	44	Calm	0	Fair.	.....
Chicago	30.14	34	42	S. W.	6	Clear.	.....
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	48	58	N. W.	6	Cl'udy	.....
Cleveland, O.	30.08	34	40	N. W.	6	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.20	30	34	W.	6	Clear.	.....
Denver, Colo.	30.26	40	48	S. W.	6	Clear.	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.20	26	28	S. W.	6	Clear.	.....
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	30	38	W.	6	Clear.	.....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.30	26	40	S. E.	6	Fair.	.....
Dubuque, Ia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	30.08	16	18	N.	6	Clear.	.....
El Paso	30.26	28	42	N.	6	Cl'udy	.02
Erie, Pa.	30.10	34	38	W.	6	Cl'udy	.01
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	56	60	N.	6	Rain.	.02
G'd Haven, Mich.	30.10	34	36	W.	6	Clear.	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.06	20	22	S.	6	Cl'udy	.....
Helena, Mont.	30.12	34	40	N. W.	6	Cl'udy	.....
Huron, S. D.	30.14	26	35	N. W.	6	Clear.	.....
Indianap'lis, Ind.	30.22	30	30	W.	6	Cl'udy	Trace
Kansas City, Mo.	30.26	32	32	N.	6	Fair.	.....
Keokuk,

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—The third reception of the Commandery will be held at Martine's Hall, 55 Ada-st., on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. Sir Knights are requested to appear in fatigue uniform without side arms.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

THE Democrats are saying a good deal about the Secretaryship of State, if Judge Gresham isn't.

THE movement against the hoopskirt appears to be crystallizing into a general demand for a national quarantine.

IN the short interval between now and March 4 Mr. Carlisle should lose no opportunity to establish amicable relations with Watchdog Holman.

NEXT Wednesday the steamship City of New York will cease to be English and will become American. The example, let us hope, will not be lost on the other City of New York.

THE *Estado de Chihuahua* of the 4th inst. notes the preparation of seventy-nine packages of material destined to be sent to the World's Fair via California, and says that officials are cordially cooperating to make the Mexican exhibit an attractive one.

A JURY in New York City has decided that a dentist while getting ready to wait upon a customer cannot charge $5 an hour for the time occupied in trimming his nails and gossiping. The decision is just. A barber never thinks of charging a customer for razor-strapping and conversation.

"CLEAN the streets!" is the leading editorial utterance in the Atlanta *Journal* of last Monday. If this may be taken as outlining in some degree the future policy of Editor Hokesmith as Secretary of the Interior let him have the position. The principle is sound, conservative, and safe.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* calls upon the Cream City's leading brewer to "pipe-line his beer" to the World's Fair grounds. A proposition somewhat similar to this raised a fierce and violent protest in Waukesha, but the supply of Waukesha water is limited and the supply of Milwaukee beer is not.

AN elevated railway between New York City and Philadelphia is projected, over which cars are to be run at the rate of 180 miles an hour. This will reduce the time of travel between the two cities to thirty minutes. No New Yorker would care to be whisked to Philadelphia in half an hour and no Philadelphian is likely to know of any reason why he should hurry to New York at such headlong speed. What need is there of such a railway?

A BILL introduced at Springfield by Representative Wiwi is singularly defective unless defectively reported. It is said to provide a fine for any manufacturer convicted of using any drugs or other substance for the purpose of creating an imitation of pure brandy, wine, rum, gin, or other malt liquors. It will be news to many people that the four kinds of spirituous liquors named, or either of them, are made from malt.

MR. REDMOND has condescended to approve the general principle of the Irish home rule bill, but he finds many "blots" in the details of the measure. Popular opinion in Ireland would not sustain Redmond in attitudinizing against the bill. He is forced to yield, and does not do it gracefully. He will make as much trouble for the home rule party as he dares. It is singular that any section of such keen-witted politicians as the Irish should tolerate this contemptible political fop in a representative position.

SEVERAL days ago it was announced that a great reform had been decided upon in the matter of street obstructions by builders. They were to be required to keep the streets reasonably free to the public. Is that promise being lived up to? There is a big wooden structure right in the street just east of the north end of the Board of Trade Building. A few other cases might be mentioned in which the street obstruction would seem to everybody else than the contractor a needless and odious one. Perhaps the reform has not begun yet, and we must "wait a little longer."

THE extreme anxiety of Mr. Hatch to force his anti-option bill to a vote suggests that he must have some very strong motive for pressing it. Such motive cannot be an overwhelming demand by his farmer constituents or those of any fellow member. The farmers have not placed themselves on record as making a majority demand for the alleged protection to their interests proposed to be furnished by the Hatch bill. Is the gentleman to be regarded as the open agent of the millers' combination now in process of formation for the purpose of completely controlling the price of wheat in case his bill becomes a law? And, if so, for what kind of compensation is he working?

AFTER a weak opening the New York stock market showed decided strength and closed at the highest for the day. There was a firm undertone to the local market and some advances. Sterling exchange rates continue firm. New York exchange sold at 40 cents discount.—A sudden sharp break in wheat was the feature of the speculative produce markets. Local conditions were largely responsible for the decline. Corn and oats acted in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were weak and strong, but received the support of the "bull" crowd. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1⅝ cents lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye ½ cent lower, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, May pork 35 cents higher, lard 32½ cents higher, and ribs 25 cents higher.

No one need accuse the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke of undue haste in prosecuting offenders against the smoke ordinance. At the same time they are entitled to the credit of seeking out and notifying a large number of those gentlemen that if the nuisances for which they are responsible are not abated they will be proceeded against at once. As several of the firms referred to have been notified by the Health Department that they are creating a nuisance it will be worth their while to attend to the matter. Otherwise they may have two suits on hand at the same time.

JUDGE GRESHAM AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

It has been definitely announced by Mr. Cleveland that Judge Gresham is to be his Secretary of State and the latter has admitted it. Hence it is certain that Illinois, which already has the Chief Justice and the Vice-President, is to have also the Secretary of State, who is in one sense the third highest officer in the government, as he succeeds to the Presidency in case of the death of the President and Vice-President. Every Illinoisan, regardless of party, should feel gratified that Mr. Cleveland, who came to this city for his Chief Justice, should come here also for the Premier of his Cabinet.

THE TRIBUNE was exceedingly pleased when Mr. Fuller was appointed, for it knew the fine qualities of the man. It is delighted for the same reason that Judge Gresham is to be Secretary of State. It does not see how any Illinois Republican can feel otherwise. The Republicans of Illinois were for Gresham for President in 1888. If fit to be President four years ago he is fit to be Secretary of State now. If Democrats can stand it why should Republicans grumble? Judge Gresham will be a worthy successor of Blaine—who will be practically his immediate predecessor—and of Webster, Adams, Clay, Jefferson, and the other men who have held that high office. Republicans should congratulate themselves that one in whom they have confidence on all questions involving their ideas of nationality will hold that position, and that it will not be put in the inert hands of a weakling like Bayard or a lightweight like Dickinson.

Furthermore the office is not a partisan one. It has little or no patronage. The Secretary of State represents the whole country and not a fraction of it. So far as dealings with foreign countries are concerned there are no parties in the United States. On foreign questions there are, or should be, neither Republicans nor Democrats—there are only Americans. There is no reason why the strongest of Republicans should not be Secretary of State under a Democratic President so that he is a patriotic American and knows how to maintain, and is allowed to maintain, the honor and dignity of his country.

Nor is THE TRIBUNE able to see that Judge Gresham has done anything which he should be ashamed of by accepting. The Rev. Mr. Bristol in speaking Monday night of Mr. Blaine said that "he never proved himself ungrateful to his party or traded off party for place." Mr. Bristol has said that he did not mean in this sentence to allude to Judge Gresham. We are glad to know it. Such a reference would only have disgraced the man who made it. There was no reason why any one should read such a meaning into Mr. Bristol's words. Judge Gresham has not changed his views on that issue which was most prominent in the last campaign. He has always been a low tariff Republican. He was one in 1888. He is one now. He voted for Mr. Cleveland not because he was a Democrat, but because he believed him to be a low tariff man, and this paper believes that the ticket which Judge Gresham voted, while it had on it the names of Cleveland Electors, had below them the names of more Republican than Democratic candidates. It believes that the ticket he cast differed but little from those of the balance-of-power low tariff Republicans who gave Illinois to Cleveland. It is also the belief of THE TRIBUNE that when Judge Gresham made public last fall the letter in which he said he meant to vote for Cleveland he was convinced he had ended his political career and that he had nothing to hope for from any party. He did not abandon "party for place," but, as he supposed, he sacrificed all hope of future political preferment, because he felt compelled to vote according to his convictions. THE TRIBUNE at the time deeply regretted the stand taken by Judge Gresham, as it believed that he had brought to an untimely end what promised to be a useful public career. We did not then nor have we since been able to agree with the Judge as to the wisdom of his action at that time. But we have never for one moment doubted the absolute sincerity of his reasons for voting as he did, or the integrity of his motives.

Under the circumstances THE TRIBUNE can see no reason why any Illinois Republican should be dissatisfied with the selection Mr. Cleveland has made. On the contrary, every Republican in the State should be gratified that the chief of the Democratic party felt that he could not do better for himself and his country than to honor the gallant soldier, the efficient Cabinet officer, the wise Judge, the patriotic citizen, whom the Illinois Republicans wanted for a Presidential candidate in 1888.

HARRISON'S UNSATISFACTORY SPEECH.

If ex-Mayor Harrison wishes Chicagoans to pay respectful attention to what he says he must strike a higher key. He must abandon a style of oratory which was well enough years ago, but which is out of date now. He must recognize the fact that since he went out of office the population of the city has doubled in numbers and grown in intelligence. New questions have come up which were unknown in his day. Hence, the speeches of 1879-1887 will not do in 1893. The outspoken egotism which was amusing then has ceased to please.

Mr. Harrison states in an interview with himself in his own paper that he is not on bad terms with Mr. Cleveland; that when he last called on the latter Mr. Cleveland "stood talking to me with his hand on my shoulder for probably five minutes"; he "did me the honor to ask my ideas on several matters"; he "personally went up-stairs and brought Mrs. Cleveland down" to see the distinguished guest from Chicago. Mr. Harrison tells in his speech how he treated a poor man and a rich man who called on him; how he refused to dismiss a policeman who voted against him; how he ordered the Fire Marshal to find some Germans or Bohemians who were deserving of promotion.

The people of Chicago take at present but languid interest in such matters. They do not care for personal reminiscences so much as for statements about future policies. Democrats and Republicans alike want to know what Mr. Harrison thinks about keeping the streets clean. They were not models of purity during his administrations, and there are more miles of streets to attend to now than then. Does he mean to keep the streets clean, and, if so, how? What does Mr. Harrison think about the removal of garbage? Does he favor the continuance of the present system of collecting sums in big heaps to rot and stink in the outskirts, or does he want crematories erected to reduce it to ashes? Has he any ideas on the subject of grade crossings? Does he favor a policy of murderous inactivity, or will he insist that the roads must make their crossings safe? Is he for or against a lowering of street car fares? Does he believe in raising the saloon licenses, so that more revenue can be obtained at once? Is he for or against the ripping up of the streets and the granting of unlimited franchises to irresponsible speculators? Does he or does he not want the fads banished from the public schools?

On these interesting topics Mr. Harrison is dumb. Yet the people would rather know what he thinks about them than to learn that his shoulder was honored by the touch of the hand of Cleveland. The people do not wish to hear candidates praise themselves or run down other candidates. They do not care whether one man was a bolter two years ago, or whether another has been a Democrat for only one year. They do want to know what the sentiments of candidates are regarding the vital issues of the day, such as have been mentioned above. They take it for granted that any man who is elected will treat civilly all who call on him, and will not discriminate against the Irish, Germans, Swedes, or Bohemians. They want information about the streets, about public improvements, and the policy to be pursued towards the railroads.

Mr. Harrison will make more speeches before the Democratic primaries are held, and perhaps will make some after them. He ought in making them to recognize the fact that the standard of intelligence in this city is higher than it used to be, and that he ought to drop a style of argument which savors of the demagogue and come down to business. He has made his speech to the galleries; now let him talk to the body of the house. He can get votes in no other way.

DECKING HIMSELF WITH BORROWED PLUMAGE.

Ex-Mayor Harrison says that when he became Mayor in 1879 he found the city "overwhelmingly in debt—$2,500,000 worse than nothing"; that the administration he inaugurated "economized" and saved something out of the yearly appropriations, so that when he went out of office he left $2,800,000 in the general fund.

What does Mr. Harrison gain by claiming credit at the expense of others, when the facts are printed in public records and are easy of access? Mayor Heath and the Reform Council of 1878 had to straighten out the city finances which had been wrecked during the profligate Colvin administration. They were so far successful in doing is that when Mr. Heath went out of office in April, 1879, he was able to report that the tax levies for 1873 and 1874, which had been declared void, had been legalized, and that when collected the total net assets after paying off all evidences of indebtedness, legal and illegal, amounted to $636,000. Those back taxes were collected, thanks to the Heath administration. So instead of the city being two and a half millions "worse than nothing" it was really over $600,000 ahead.

The policy of "economizing" on which Mr. Harrison plumes himself was the legacy of his predecessor. One of the first things the Reform Council of 1878 determined on was that the expenditures should be kept decidedly below the receipts, so that the city might accumulate a working capital. The total amount saved out of the revenues for 1878 was $400,000. This wise policy was imitated, not inaugurated, by Mr. Harrison, and by adhering to it he added something to the savings of his predecessor, and was able thus to leave a decent general fund when he went out of office. Mr. Harrison is entitled to some credit, in that being a Democrat, at the head of a party which is a synonym for extravagance, he disregarded party precedents and imitated Republican ones. When he went into office the city had been lifted out of the slough of Democratic bankruptcy by Mayor Heath and the Reform Council, and he ought to give them the credit therefor and not claim it for himself.

WHY GERMAN SHOULD NOT BE TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The principal and all important reason why German should not be taught in the grades below the high schools is that it is both useless and impracticable for all children who are not taught to speak and think in that language at home.

The amount of German instruction given to children whose parents speak English (or American) at home, as taught in the rudimentary grades, is utterly worthless. Not one of them ever leaves the public schools—below the high school—who has become able to speak, think, translate, or write German. The construction or grammar of that language is enormously more difficult than English for American children. The declensions, conjugations, genders, etc., are so irregular, erratic, and arbitrary that only those of fine verbal attainments and extraordinary memory, and who apply their minds closely to it, can ever become proficient, or write, construe, or speak it even limpingly.

The only way to teach German to American children is to place them in German families where they hear no other language spoken. Under such circumstances the necessity of their environment, the quickness of imitative power, and the flexibility of tongue will enable them to acquire its idioms, or rather its syntactical structure, as they can do in no other way. Mark Twain, it will be remembered, undertook to study German grammar in Germany a few years ago, and he humorously describes the thorn bush in which he soon was enveloped. He abandoned it in despair. Many thousand foolish American speaking parents, or foreign language speaking parents other than German, have been induced by Teutonic teachers and other influences to order their children in the rudimentary classes to study German. Every hour and minute thus spent is worse than wasted and thrown away, because the pupil never learns to speak German in the elementary schools, while the time spent at it is subtracted from its American language studies and thus is lost forever. Dr. Hinsdale, professor of the science and art of teaching at the University of Michigan, expressed his views of this matter recently in the following practical way:

So far as English speaking children are concerned instruction in foreign languages is rarely of much value unless it is followed up by thorough study in the higher grades. It is perfectly well known, however, that only a very small number of those who study German in the lower school grades ever follow it up in their later studies. The result is that they receive very little disciplinary value from the work and no practical value whatever in the great majority of cases. I here mean, of course, the children who do not follow up the study of German, or whatever other foreign language it happens to be, in the high school and higher grades.

If children could hear and read and speak German in their homes as they do English, indifferently, they would become as familiar with one as with the other and the study of German in school would be of value. But the thirty minutes or three-fourths of an hour a day that is assigned to German in the elementary schools, when it is not reinforced and fortified by such outside practice and use of the language, does not make an impression that sticks. My opinion is, therefore, that the money that is expended in teaching German in the elementary schools is largely wasted.

Parents of pupils should understand that the public school is not a place in which American speaking children can learn to speak and write in German. If they seriously desire their children to acquire that language the only practical way to do it is to send them where they hear no other language spoken. One month of that sort of ear and oral instruction will convey more German into children's minds than they get in the public schools in half a dozen years as it is now taught therein. In fact, no language except American, the language of this country, should be taught in the public schools. But if German parents insist on having it taught to their children at the public expense then the Italians, French, Scandinavian, Polish, and Bohemian elements of the population should have their tongues taught also among the other fads in the tax-supported schools, for why should these foreign nationalities be taxed to teach German to the children of Germans? There is no satisfactory answer to this question.

EVANSTON WILL HAVE NO SALOONS.

The members of the Legislature will see by the reports in the Chicago papers of yesterday that the people of Evanston are a unit in their opposition to the bill for the repeal of the four-mile limit law. On this point men of all parties and creeds are united. Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists stand for once on the same platform.

It is not surprising that there should be such perfect harmony. The law prohibiting the sale of liquor within four miles of the university was passed forty years ago, when there were but a handful of people living in Evanston. The object of the law was to protect the youth who were to attend the college—a protection which is even more needed now than then. This provision was meant to be permanent. It was not a favor granted merely while the institution was weak, but it was designed as a continual safeguard.

Relying on this pledge people bought land in Evanston and built homes there. A great majority of the adult residents of the place settled there chiefly because of the existence of this four-mile law. Persons looking for homes with saloons near them did not settle in Evanston because they knew the law. If there is any property-owner in that city who has changed his mind and feels that he cannot get along without a saloon he can sell his property for more than it cost him and go where he can live next door to a liquor shop and have his politics attended to by a barkeeper.

The passage of Representative Lyman's bill would be regarded, and justly so, by the people of Evanston as a gross breach of faith on the part of the State towards the university and also the residents of the city. It would be a declaration on the part of the Legislature that it was in sympathy with the efforts of saloonkeepers to get as near as they could to the 2,500 students now living in Evanston and do the best in their power to lead them into temptation.

THE TRIBUNE does not believe that the members of the Legislature will touch this bill when they know what it is, or that they will allow themselves to be made the tools of a few saloon men who want to break into a field which is now closed against them. Yet it is none the less necessary that the people of Evanston should defend themselves by every means in their power, for the groggery-keeper is an indefatigable worker, and his influence with practical politicians is very great. The committee chosen to go to Springfield is a strong one, and it has behind it a just cause and the sympathy of all decent people in Illinoir—or rather in that entire Western country whence boys are sent to the Northwestern University because there are no saloons in its immediate neighborhood to tempt and lead astray impressible youth.

"SETTLED by the toss of a dollar." Under this caption the methods of the Chicago Election Board are described in a local paper. Two spoilsmen of the Democratic persuasion had a quarrel before the commission about the choice of five election judges to serve at a factional primary:

"Take two apiece," suggested Commissioner Schweisthal. "toss up for the fifth."

The four men were selected and Commissioner Schweisthal took his stand between the contestants.

"I'll take heads," said the committeeman.

"All right; tails your lose," said the Alderman, and the dollar spun in the air.

Murphy lost and the fifth judge was named by his opponent.

Thus the law is administered. The five judges chosen by Murphy and the other fellow will act at the election in April, count the ballots, and receive them. Can the public have confidence in the manner in which judges thus chosen will do their duties? The action of the Commissioners in relation to the matter is undignified, to say the least, and calculated to bring the law into contempt. Commissioner Keenan assumed the proper attitude in reference to such disputes Monday evening. He insisted that the Commissioners should make investigation and select the judges themselves, but Mr. Keenan appears to have been overruled by his associates. The Schweisthal method of settling disputes is scandalous and illegal.

THE selection by the Liberal leaders of Prof. Bryce, the historian of "The American Commonwealth," to reply to Mr. Balfour's attack on the Irish home rule bill was singularly happy. Mr. Balfour's speech was mainly an appeal to English religious prejudices in reference to Ulster. Mr. Bryce, as an Ulster Protestant, was in a position to reply to this, and he did so with excellent effect, asserting that outside of Ulster there has been no persecution on account of religion in Ireland. This assertion was treated with incredulity by the Tories, but Mr. Bryce challenged contradiction of his assertion. He was able to defend the federal features of the home rule plan by reference to the arrangements in the United States between the States and the National Government. In readiness of debate and force of argument he was superior to Mr. Morley, who is too punctilious to be satisfying to the rough-and-tumble style of argument which now obtains in the House of Commons. Mr. Bryce is one of the coming men.

IF it be true as reported that President Harrison will not consent to the issue of gold bonds during the short remainder of his term of office, and that the New York bankers are unwilling to furnish more gold to the Treasury, "we shall soon see what we shall see." The President is understood to prefer to see the gold reserve drawn upon, and as but little more than two weeks remain of his term it is not probable the Treasury holding will in that time fall far below the $100,000,000 limit, though the current outflow of gold is accompanied by the payment of hardly any gold into the Treasury for dues to the government. But it is regarded as probable that President Harrison will recommend the cessation of silver purchases, and that step might render it needless to issue bonds for the purchase of gold.

MR. CLEVELAND has done a sensible thing and saved the papers much space which might have been wasted in speculations by giving out the names of those members of his Cabinet on whom he has decided definitely. Of Messrs. Gresham and Carlisle, who are to be respectively Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, THE TRIBUNE already has spoken. Col. Lamont, who is to be Secretary of War, has been a successful business-man and had a good training in public affairs during the four years that he was Mr. Cleveland's private secretary. The duties of his new office are not onerous, except in time of war, and the future Secretary will be able to discharge them with ease. He will be more efficient than Mr. Endicott, who filled the place during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Bissell of Buffalo, who is to be Postmaster-General, was the old law partner of the President-elect, just as Nathan K. Hall was the law partner of President Fillmore, who made him his Postmaster-General. Mr. Bissell is a lawyer of high standing and is doubtless fully competent to manage the affairs of the important department at the head of which he is to be placed. As a matter of fact most of the work, including the cutting off the heads of postmasters, is attended to by subordinates, and it is not in the power of a Postmaster-General to make many serious blunders. Having gone thus far with his Cabinet Mr. Cleveland ought to be able to fill the other places within a few days.

THE junior Democratic organ condemns the assessment order of the Commissioner of Public Works and says it is peculiarly cruel because the men on whom it is levied—

Are soon to go out of city employment. Their wages for the last few months of their service, or what they can save from their wages, will be their only means of support during the interval which will elapse after their discharge from the city service before they can obtain other employment.

Mr. Hesing is the candidate of the junior organ. Is it authorized to promise and vow in his name that if he is elected the present employés of the Board of Public Works are to be turned out in a body and that those scenes which followed the advent of Cregier are to be repeated? If this be so Mr. Hesing is not much of a civil service reformer and will not be likely to get the votes of those who disbelieve in sweeping political proscriptions or of city employés who know that his election means their dismissal. Perhaps the junior organ speaks for the spoils Democracy rather than for Mr. Hesing.

IT is intimated that the do-nothing policy of the City Council is due to the manipulation of certain railroad lobbyists and agents who are trying to defeat the O'Neill ordinance for the elevation of steam railroad tracks. The apathy of the Council is peculiar, to say the least. There is enough legitimate business before that body now to keep the Aldermen busy for a month, yet the regular meetings are shirked. The Water Department appropriation, street cleaning and building ordinances, and several others of equal importance are pending, and meetings are postponed, apparently in the fear that somehow O'Neill's ordinance may be brought up for action. The Aldermen will not dare to vote against that measure—prepared by the Corporation Counsel for the protection of life and property. Their constituents might resent it. They hope to shirk by shelving the measure. It would be interesting to know who are the Aldermanic agents of the railroads in this masterly policy of inaction.

MR. CARTER H. HARRISON must not do violence to history, even in his own defense. He said night before last, referring to his race for the Mayoralty in 1891: "I was nominated by a seceding convention, just as in 1860 the man was whose monument stands out here overlooking the blue lake. The Democrats of the North seceded from the Charleston convention and Douglas was the nominee." Mr. Harrison cannot be ignorant of the fact that the seceders at Charleston were Southern delegates, that Douglas was the nominee of the regular convention, and Breckinridge of the seceding one. When Mr. Harrison makes such peculiar statements he sets people to doubting the truth of everything he says.

CARTER HARRISON has sounded his keynote and started the campaign music. It is in the key of I, as heretofore.

GLADSTONE is sometimes seen with a cigarette in his hand, but it is always unlighted. He is never seen smoking one. It is time to run that slander to earth.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland started out to find a good Western man he came to Chicago and found him.

IF Representative Lyman's good opinion of himself is likely to be disturbed by what others may say about him his safest plan will be to remain as far beyond Evanston's four-mile limit as he possibly can.

REPRESENTATIVE LYMAN knows how an intrusive meddler at a fire feels when a hose bursts and floods him with cold water.

A GOOD way for the railways to spite the meddlesome legislators who are trying to remove the $5,000 death limit would be to stop the practice of killing human beings at street crossings, and it will occur to them after a while that the best way to stop the practice is to elevate their tracks.

THERE is no scarcity of Cinderellas in Chicago. The only perplexity in awarding THE TRIBUNE'S prize slipper will arise from the difficulty of making a choice among so many.

THERE will be no picnic season for Secretary Carlisle this year.

WHO prates about Dan Lamont's lack of fitness for the position of Secretary of War? Is he not a Colonel?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Soon Curried.

"The real reason why my wife wants a divorce, Judge," protested the defendant in the case, "is that I couldn't buy her a new dress when she wanted it because I had to pay some unexpected lodge assessments, and she—"

"You belong to a lodge, do you?"

"Six of them, your Honor, and she knows—"

"The divorce is granted. Call the next case."

Alphabet of Love.

George—"Have I come too early, dear?"

Laura—"No, George. We have just had tea, and u always ought to come right after t."

Simply Rolling in Wealth.

"He seems to be spending money with a pretty free hand. Cattle king, did you say?"

"No! He wouldn't speak to a cattle king. That man, sir, owns forty fat hogs!"

"Then he must be pretty well off, but still—"

"That isn't all. He feeds 'em on potatoes."

"Great Scots!"

PERSONALS.

Edison likes to have women machinists to do all the finer work of his electrical inventions. There are 200 women in his employ, and he claims that they are far more reliable than men would be.

Alex. Kennedy of Blount County, Tenn., resides in the house in which he was born, 92 years ago. He is the father of twenty-six children, all of whom grew up to maturity, and eighteen of whom are now alive.

Mrs. Moses Hopkins of San Francisco has decided to bestow $50,000 and nineteen acres of land to the academy in that city which bears the Hopkins name. There is a theological seminary connected with the institution. The management of the two will be reorganized.

John Leach, the caricaturist, is said to have killed the crinoline. His sketches of the adventures of the wearers of that inflated article of dress, especially the lady caught in the turnstile at the entrance of the London Exposition, started a crusade which the leaders of fashion could not withstand.

Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, the famous Western explorer, is to be honored with a statue at Manitou City, Colo., the gift of Col. Jerome B. Wheeler, an officer who served during the war on the staff of Gen. Thomas Devens. The sculptor is James E. Kelly, who executed a fine equestrian statue of Gen. Sheridan.

Dr. Edward Maris, the antiquarian of Philadelphia, has the original charter of rights and liberties granted to the "Freemen Planters and Adventurers" within the province of "Pennsilvania" in the year 1683 by William Penn. It bears the broad seal and signature of the founder of Pennsylvania, and its possession has been traced back nearly 150 years ago, from the time it is supposed to have left the possession of the Penn family and entered into the keeping of Sir John Penn, the English antiquary.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

It was a great change at McVicker's last night from the inanities of "Pharaoh" to the human passion of "Nan My Chree," as Hall Caine's powerful story has been rechristened. Here is a play with men and women who have red blood in their veins, not the embalming fluid that sleeps in the arteries of mummies. The piece was done in this city two years ago, and it need not be described now. Suffice it to say it is a melodrama, gloomy, it is true, but strong as the sea, and savoring of its mystery. A murder among the Manxmen is the theme, and the play preserves much of the power with which the story is told in the book.

In many respects the play is smoothly enacted. Mr. Wilson Barrett was at his best as the impulsive, warm-hearted youth who rushed to meet a fate more terrible than death. There were a simplicity and a frankness in his acting which were refreshing after the posing that is demanded of him by pseudo-classical rôles. His appearance was roughly picturesque, without a suggestion of dilettantoism. The impersonation on the whole was inspiring in a manliness which it will always be a pleasure to remember.

A surprise was furnished by Miss Maud Jeffries, who appeared as Mona. (The playbill wrongly ascribed the part to Miss Elmore). Miss Jeffries is an almost ideal type of Celtic beauty, and in all the minor passages of the play she was a most charming heroine. In exacting climaxes she did not rise fully to the occasion; but what she lacked was not soul but physical strength. With health she ought to become a commanding actress. She wields already much of that magic which wins hearts.

Mr. Ambrose Manning made himself a favorite with the audience by his natural and free portrayal of Davey Fayle. Mr. Austin Melford played the part of the Bishop with reserved force, so that when the burden of the great climax fell on him in the third act he bore it successfully to the summit. His effort fell little short of greatness.

Mr. Franklin McLeay as the Deemster ("The Deemster," by the way, is the title of the original novel) acted with a fine restraint, which was effective. Pretty Miss Dacre pleased the audience with a song; and several of the minor characters were done with such graphic completeness that one regrets the lack of space to mention them specifically.

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The program the Bendix String Quartet offered at its concert—the third this season—in Kimball Hall last night contained three composition any two of which would have been enjoyable as an evening's music. But to ask an auditor to listen to all three of them at one sitting is either to argue an insatiable fondness on his part for chamber music, or to compel his enjoyment to lose itself in weariness. Certain of the patrons of last night's concert proved their enjoyment or endurance by staying through the twelve long movements that made up the two hours and a half of string music. Others, seemingly less fond of this style of music, left before the program was ended. Schumann's Quartet in A Major, op. 41, No. 3, was the opening selection. The players seemed not in as good condition as is usual, their work being uneven and lacking in precision in several instances, the Assai agitato and the final allegro suffering especially in this respect. The first allegro, on the other hand, was beautifully given, and also portions of the adagio. Nicodé's Sonata for Piano, and 'cello, op. 25, is a work of unusual length, and in consequence many portions of it seem musically thin and barren. The Scherzo is pleasing, save in being so long drawn out; the Larghetto is the gem of the sonata and is a movement of more than average melodiousness and beauty. The other two movements are but indifferent in merit. Mr. Unger played the 'cello part with pure, rich quality of tone and with an artistic appreciation of the composition which brought out all of merit it contains. Miss Sottman, at the piano, was uncertain in many places, her most satisfactory playing being done in the first and third movements. Mendelssohn's Octet in E-flat major, played by the Bendix and the Marum String Quartets, completed the concert. The rarely heard work was carefully played, especially good being the Andante.

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Lord Lytton's romantic play, "The Lady of Lyons," was the matinée bill which Wilson Barrett's company presented at McVicker's yesterday. The piece was given a scenic grandeur seldom attempted. Mr. Barrett, however, has a penchant for the melodramatic which he did not fail to utilize in his conception of Claude Melnotte. He made Lord Lytton's hero a sentimental lover rather than the manly, devoted character which the author molded him. There was a disagreeable whine in his pleadings which was hardly to be reconciled with his valiant contention to be placed in the forefront of Col. Dumas regiment, made to the inspiring notes of the "Marseillaise." This scene is intensely melodramatic, and it appeared as if the actor could not resist the opportunity to give his sentimentalism full rein, even at the expense of what preceded. The place of Miss Maud Jefferies, who failed to appear as Pauline Deschappelles on account of illness, was supplied by Miss Maud Elmore, who gave a fair although not brilliant rendering to the role. Austin Melford appeared to advantage as Col. Dumas, and H. Cooper Cliffe and Horace Hodges were satisfactory as Beausaant and Glavis, the conspirators. Miss Alice Belmore's Widow Melnotte was not positive in its delineation. It would seem that this actress is not at her best in parts which depict old age. Frankie McLeay and Miss Ada Neilson took the characters of M. and Mme. Deschappelles.

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Carl Wolfsohn and the Marum String Quartet will give their third chamber concert tonight in Bournique's Hall, No. 51 Twenty-third street. The program follows:

Quartet—E flat major, op. 16.....Beethoven
String Quartet—A minor, op. 29.....Schubert
Trio—D minor, op. 60.....Schumann

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NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The program for the chamber concert given at Madison Garden Concert Hall this afternoon by the Adamoski quartet and M. Paderewski included Mozart's G major quartet, three movements from the D major quartet, op. 11, by Tschaikowsky, Beethoven's trio in B flat major, for piano, violin, and 'cello, and several pianoforte solos. This afternoon marked Mr. Paderewski's first appearance in America at a chamber concert. M. Paderewski played a Schubert impromptu, a Chopin nocturne and valse (C sharp minor) delightfully, and all without using at all, except in one passage in the valse, the middle finger of the right hand, which was disabled. Truly a remarkable feat. M. Paderewski's treatment of the piano movement in the Beethoven number was really masterful.

CURRENT NOTES.

At a banquet it is generally the lion of the hour who sets the table in a roar.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

There is only one way to live without work, and that is to pray without ceasing.—*Galveston News.*

The world is full of lion fighters, but it is hard to find a man who won't run from a hornet.—*Ram's Horn.*

"What did you think of those two stories I told at the dinner the other night?" "Well," replied the candid friend, "each was admirable in a way. One was good and the other was new."—*Washington Star.*

Miss Fisher—"I really don't think I shall take part again in theatricals. I always feel as though I were making a fool of myself." Pilkins (who always says the wrong thing)—"O, everybody thinks that."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"I understand young Briefless is about to marry the daughter of old Bonds, the millionaire." "Yes, so I am told." "Will he give up the law business?" "Yes; he will give up the law business and go into the son-in-law business."—*Texas Siftings.*

She—"As we are to be married in June, don't you think you ought to begin to economize?" He—"O, I've begun already. That very thought occurred to me this evening as I was coming here." She—"What did you do?" He—"Passed the candy store without stopping."—*New York Weekly.*

Wait for the Results.

Hartford *Courant:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has undertaken to dispel the slanderous notion that the women of that city have big feet. At least it hopes to show that some have very small feet, and to that end has procured a Cinderella slipper, which, with $25 in gold, is to go to the Chicago woman who can put it on. Already it says that people will be astonished at the measurements sent in and awaiting verification.

Kansas City *Journal:* Chicago is always undertaking something big. One of the newspapers of that city is now measuring the feet of the Chicago women.

Populists Are Not All Write.

Indianapolis *Journal:* While many members of Congress spend much more than their annual allowance of $125 a year for stationery, Jerry Simpson has expended but $5.88, and has drawn $119.12 in hard cash. All of the Kansas Populists, except one, have made the same record. They do not write to constituents.

THEY ARE ADOPTED.

WORLD'S FAIR AMENDMENTS TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

They Go Through the Senate Without Friction—Senator Quay Desires Further Action on Sunday Closing, but Does Not Press the Matter—Director-in-Chief Reynolds in Charge of the Illinois Installation—Building Turned Over to the Commission—World's Fair Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The World's Fair amendments to the sundry civil bill went through the Senate today without friction. There had been a possibility that some of the provisions reported by the Appropriations committee would be opposed, but Chairman Allison managed to conciliate all the opposing elements. The amendments, which appropriate more than $1,000,000, were adopted just as reported by the committee. The items have been heretofore given. The only addition made today was the adoption of a section providing for 50,000 bronzed medals to be issued under the direction of the Treasury Department.

While the amendments were under consideration Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Trautman sat in the reserved gallery, a copy of the bill before them. Mrs. Palmer watched the proceedings closely, but gave no sign of nervousness. She knew the Senate well enough to understand that the recommendations of the committee would be followed.

There was a little buzz of excitement when Senator Quay stated that he would like action on his Sunday closing amendment. He had the amendment read. Then Senator Allison appealed to the Senator from Pennsylvania not to press it. He said it could accomplish nothing, and it was in fact only a repetition of the law enacted last session. He assured Senator Quay that the committee had no reason to think the World's Fair directory or the National Commission was not going to live up to the law, and he did not want the bill complicated with any unnecessary provisions.

Senator Quay was in a yielding mood. He said that he was willing to accept the statement of the Senator from Iowa, and if that Senator were sure there was no intention to violate the Sunday-closing provision of the law he would not press for further action. But he called to the attention of the Senator from Iowa the statement in the newspapers that proceedings had been begun for an injunction in the courts of Illinois against closing the Exposition grounds Sunday. He thought there might be some necessity of making provision so that the Federal courts could enforce the requirements of Congress.

Senator Allison replied that he knew nothing of any court proceedings, but even if there was anything in the State courts of Illinois he did not think that Congress was under the necessity of taking note of them. He assumed that the mandate of Congress would be obeyed and the Fair be kept closed Sundays. This satisfied Senator Quay and he withdrew his amendment.

The Chicago members will now have a chance to do something for the Fair. Their lack of influence with their own majority in the House has been the plea on which the failure to get anything in the bill was justified. It will be now for them to see that when the sundry civil bill comes back no stray votes are missing, so that a majority may be assured for the World's Fair amendments. Holman, Sayers, and Dockery, who claimed that they could do nothing in the first instance in the House because the World's Fair propositions were new legislation, and therefore contrary to the r

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ENDMENTS TO THE IVIL BILL.

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DEATH AND A PANIC.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT AT A DANCING PARTY.

Cask of Petroleum in the Cellar Explodes and Covers the Floor with Burning Oil—Seventeen Already Dead and Twelve Are in Critical Condition—Eights of a Sinking Ship Seen and Cries of Those on Board Heard—Two More Sentenced to Imprisonment.

BUDA PESTH, Feb. 15.—A carnival dance was given Monday evening in Deutsche Pereg. At 11 o'clock, when about 100 persons were dancing in the hall on the first floor, a child playing in the cellar dropped a lighted taper through the bunghole of a cask full of petroleum. The cask exploded, killed the child, tore up the dance floor, and scattered the burning petroleum among the dancers. A dozen persons enveloped in flame ran for the windows and doors, spreading fire and panic among the rest of the company. Half the people in the hall were at the end from which there was no exit, and as the floor on the side near the windows had been torn up by the explosion they were obliged to run the whole length of the blazing room to escape. Ten persons fell through to the cellar and were burned to death. Seven more whose clothes had caught fire died shortly after reaching the open air. Three were trampled into unconsciousness in the panic and were burned as they lay on the floor. Five men and seven women, whose clothes were half barbed from their backs, are in a critical condition. Many others have slight fractures or burns. But thirty or forty persons escaped without injuries.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

M. Lequay Gets Five and M. Prevost Three Years—De Lesseps Visits His Father.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. Lequay, adjudged guilty of complicity in the Panama Canal frauds, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Prevost, on the same charge, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Lequay was sentenced, moreover, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and Prevost to pay a fine of 100 francs. The case against M. Arton will be brought up in a few days.

Will Not Get the Documents.

In the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry today the Deputies discussed at length M. Bizot's proposal that all documents bearing upon the connection of suspected or accused Deputies with the Panama scandal be placed at the disposal of the commission. The proposal referred particularly to the papers in the hands of M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate. It was resisted strenuously by several members and eventually was withdrawn.

Charles de Lesseps Visits His Father.

Charles de Lesseps remained all yesterday with his father at Le Chesnaye. The aged De Lesseps recognized and embraced his son, ignorant of the judgment that has doomed them both to imprisonment. Charles managed to restrain his tears and assumed a cheerful aspect, in order that his father might not suspect the truth. Charles introduced the detectives, whose prisoner he was, as friends that had accompanied him from Paris, and Ferdinand received them in as much of his old debonnaire fashion as his decripit condition and weakened faculties would permit. Ferdinand's mind still lingered on the possibilities of the Panama Canal, and now and then he spoke optimistically about the revival of the enterprise, and the eventual union under French auspices of the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. His remarks indicated that the intellect of the veteran diplomatist and engineer had lost its ancient strength. When evening came Ferdinand again embraced his son, and expressed a hope that he would soon see him again. Then the detectives escorted him back to Paris.

Equitable Division of Panama Property.

The Ministry has approved the draft of a bill to substitute a collective proceeding in behalf of all the shareholders in the Panama Canal company for an action brought in behalf of those who were earliest in the field of litigation to secure the bulk of the assets. The object of this is to provide for an equitable division of what may be realized from the Panama Canal property and to prevent the assets from being appropriated by a few.

Americans at the French Capital.

The following Americans are registered: Levy J. Spalding, Mannassek; Miss Tracy, Miss Fitzgerald, New York; Dr. Chase and wife, E. Glouston, Boston; L. Lehmann, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, Ogdensburg; Dr. Starr, M. F. Skowhyan, Ogdensburg; Dr. Starr, M. F. Skowhyan, Ogdensburg; Charley Bromley, Rochester; Mrs. A. Barnes, Brooklyn; Dr. Day, Waterloo.

Mild Weather in Paris.

Today's weather has been fine and mild; wind, south, southwest; fresh; temperature 46° to 59°.

THEY WILL ISSUE NO MANIFESTO.

Parnellites Want to Improve the Home Rule Bill and Reserve Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, said today:

We will issue no official manifesto, but what I now say is what I wish communicated to the Irish and American sympathizers regarding the home rule bill. The main principles of the bill are sound. It confers a Parliament on Ireland with full control of Irish affairs, subject only to a veto by the crown on the advice of the Irish Ministers. One or two subjects are reserved from Irish control, but only for three and six years respectively. There are many defects in the machinery provided, and there are certain restrictions which we regard as vexatious. In the present form of the bill nobody can regard it as affording a final settlement of the Irish question, but we conceive our duty to be to improve it as much as possible and reserve our decision as to whether it will be accepted or not until the third reading, when we will know definitely the precise shape it will assume after discussion and amendment.

McCarthy Pleased with the Bill.

Justin McCarthy says that the present home rule bill is much better than the bill of 1886. He is not disposed to grumble over the veto, he says, as, if home rule be once granted, England will be content to leave Ireland alone. He thinks the proposal of a second chamber simple and acceptable, and continues:

I am strongly of the opinion that until the land question shall be settled or relegated to an Irish Parliament, we ought to retain our full representation at Westminster and not be left to the chance of fighting on a vital question with diminished numbers. After that it matters little whether we are represented or not.

On the whole, he concludes the bill offers the framework of a practical system of home rule.

Dreary Discussion in Commons.

The House of Commons spent the afternoon in a dreary discussion of the bill reforming the selection of poor law guardians, which was read a second time, the opposition assenting.

The bill regulating railway rates was withdrawn, President Mundall of the Board of Trade promising that if the railway companies should fail to revise their rates within a reasonable time the government would introduce measures dealing with the question.

STEAMSHIP SINKS IN MIDOCEAN.

Its Lights Are Seen and Screams of Men and Women Are Heard.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Captain of the Ketch Grace Darling reported at Rathmullen today that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he sighted a bright light about ten miles east of Inishtrahull. The light was but eighty yards distant and he headed for it. He heard screams of women and shouts of men; then the light disappeared and a search of four hours failed to reveal any signs of a vessel or human life. He believes the light was that of a sinking steamship.

A serious marine disaster is reported. The bark Cattalina, owned at Bremen, has been wrecked off the Mull of Galloway and the Captain and seven of the crew drowned. Four were saved. The Cattalina was commanded by Capt. Schutte and left Wilmington, in the United States, Oct. 27 last for Bowling, a port on the Clyde between Dumbarton and Glasgow, and has since been engaged in other traffic.

Hurricane Sweeps Over Madagascar.

A dispatch from Zanzibar tells of a hurricane that swept over Madagascar Jan. 28. At Tananarivo, the capital, buildings were wrecked and lives lost, and at the port of Majorri on the east coast a number of vessels have been missing since the storm, and it is feared they have gone down with all on board. A vessel laden with wheat has been wrecked at Mahala.

Pope Maintains Satolli's Proposals.

A dispatch from Rome says that in consequence of reports from the American Bishops on the school question the Pope, in an address to the American episcopate, will maintain in their entirety Mgr. Satolli's proposals, and will especially and firmly support the sixth proposal.

Chile's Protest Against Mr. Egan.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 15.—There is a great deal of excitement over the report that the United States Minister, Patrick Egan, is to be appointed one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against the Chilean Government. The appointment of Mr. Egan would be accepted by the government and people of Chile as an act of hostility and put the diplomatic relations between this republic and the United States under a severe strain. Should Mr. Egan receive such an appointment a strong protest from the Chilean Government may be expected. Mr. Egan's close relations with Dubois are believed here to be such as to disqualify him from acting as an arbitrator in the settlement of the claims. But the protest would be founded upon the charge that his attitude toward the Chilean Government has been offensive and insulting.

Japanese Ministry Likely to Resign.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 15.—The steamer Empress of China brings advices that the Budget committee of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet has struck off a large sum of the Emperor's allowance, to which the Cabinet refused assent. The House has suspended sittings for fifteen days by Imperial rescript. It is not known what will be the sequel, but it is thought probable that the ministry will resign.

Treaty with Russia Denounced.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The agricultural Deputies in the Reichstag and in the Landtag vehemently denounced the commercial treaty with Russia today, claiming that the cultivators of the soil would suffer, while the towns would benefit by it. Chancelor von Caprivi in the Reichstag signalized the final rupture between the government and the agricultural party by declaring that the duty on corn was a burden to the people.

Cholera Dying Out in Marseilles.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MARSEILLES, Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—No new cases of cholera or deaths are reported. Five patients in the Hospital de la Conception are convalescent. The disease seems to have died out.

Brevities by Cable.

JUSTICE HARLAN LEAVES FOR PARIS.

After lunching with a party of English Judges yesterday Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court left for Paris.

FOUR THOUSAND BILLS FOUND.

Four thousand bills bearing the names of many conspicuous politicians have been found among the papers of Sig. Tanlonzi, the imprisoned governor of the Bank of Rome.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY ACCUSED.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* accuses Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to Germany, of inspiring the calumnies printed in the Russian newspapers concerning the German court.

FIRE CAUSES A PANIC IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A fire in the county lunatic asylum in Belfast yesterday caused a panic among the inmates. In the struggle to reach the doors several persons were thrown down-stairs, and many were trampled in the corridors. Twelve persons were injured severely.

ENGLISH MONETARY DELEGATES REPORT.

The English delegates to the Brussels monetary conference have issued a report on the work of the conference. They state that they have not found any definite and practical scheme on which they were able to agree, but valuable information was obtained on the subject.

INSURANCE LOSSES IN THE OWEN BLOCK

The Damage Is Estimated at $65,000—The Heaviest Sufferers by the Blaze.

A crowd of curious persons gathered about the Owen Block, State and Adams streets, all day yesterday gazing at the wreck of the fire. Inside insurance agents and tenants were trying to form some idea of the loss. Hugo Zieman of the American Restaurant is the heaviest loser, and though he could hardly estimate the amount necessary to repair the damage, probably $15,000 will be sufficient. W. Hill, a jeweler on the top floor, estimates his loss at $10,000. Berry's candy store was little damaged. The loss on the building is estimated at $10,000. Dr. Owen places his loss at about $12,000. The total damage is estimated at $50,000 or $65,000.

The damage to the building and contents is variously estimated at 20 to 50 per cent of the insurance. The total insurance carried by the owners of the buildings and the occupants on buildings, stock, and fixtures was $146,500; on rents $94,000. Following is the list:

On building, owned by Morris Einstein, $25,000, as follows:

Hamburg-Bremen	$5,000	Connecticut	$5,000
Transatlantic	5,000	Lancashire	5,000
London & Lan	5,000		

American Restaurant company, basement, $40,000, on stocks and fixtures, as follows:

Liverpool, N. Y.	$ 5,000	Pennsylvania	$ 2,500
American, Mass.	1,500	Home, N. Y.	2,500
Mercantile, Mass.	1,500	Reading, Pa.	2,500
Merchants', N. J.	2,500	Fireman's, Md.	2,500
Newark	2,500	Fireman's Fund	2,500
Lumbermen's	1,750	Kings County	2,500
State of Pa.	2,750	Williamsburg	2,500
County of Phila.	1,500	American Central	2,500
Teutonia, Ally	1,500	New Hampshire	1,500
Capital	1,000	London Assurance	2,500
Western, Pa.	2,000	State Investment	2,500
Granite State	1,500	German, Pa.	2,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Atlas, Eng.	2,500
Phenix, N. Y.	3,500	Orient	2,500

O. Bondy & Co., first floor, $10,000, as follows:

N.Y. Underwriters	$ 2,000	Prussian National	$ 3,000
Scottish Union	5,000		

Waltham Watch and Jewelry company, first floor, $3,000:

Spring Garden	$1,000	National, N. Y.	$1,000
Rockford	1,000		

J. Berry, first floor, $3,000:

Grand Rapids	$3,000	Traders'	$5,000

Owen Electric Belt company, second, third, and fourth floors, $25,000:

Pheniz, N. Y.	$2,000	N.Y. Underwriters'	$1,500
Queen	3,000	State, Pa.	2,500
Oakland Home	5,000	State Investment	2,500
Scottish Union	2,000	L. & L. & G.	5,000
Prussian National	1,500		

L. White & Co., third floor, $2,850:

Westchester	$500	Rockford	$500
Germania	850	Home	500
National, N. Y.	500		

H. B. Merritt, building Nos. 44 to 50 Adams street, $15,000:

Detroit	$2,500	Michigan	$2,500
Buffalo German	2,500	L. & L. & G.	2,500
Lancashire	5,000		

J. V. Northam & Co., first floor, $3,500:

Ins. Co. of N. A.	$1,750	Pennsylvania	$1,750

Rachel Dickinson, first floor, $3,150:

Mechanics', Pa.	$1,650	Jersey City	$1,000
Mfrs.' & Merch.	500		

V. C. Seavers, first floor, $3,000:

Commercial Union	$1,000	Security, Conn.	$1,000
North American	1,000		

Other losses: W. Hill & Co., fourth floor, Rochester German, $3,000; L. J. Meyers, fourth floor, Atlas, $500; Crosby & McKeon, first floor, Queen, $1,500; St. Clair Corset company, second floor, Ætna, $500; Blum Bros., third floor, Boylston, $1,500; Bernard Levy & Co., third floor, United States, $1,000.

Badenoch Planing Mills Scorched.

Badenoch Bros.' planing mills at Sixty-fourth and State streets suffered loss to the amount of $2,500 by a fire in one of the dry kilns. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been overheating of the steam chambers. When discovered it was burning fiercely in the kiln, but the automatic sprinkler system and the private fire apparatus kept the flames in check until the arrival of the Fire Department. A 2-11 alarm was sent in because of the great amount of inflammable material near at hand, but the extra engines were not needed. The damage to the building amounted to $1,000 and to stock $1,500. The plant of the Englewood Electric Light company, owned principally by Badenoch Bros., adjoined the burning kiln. The mills are insured for $50,000.

Officer Kelly Saves Three Lives.

During a fire in a two-story frame building at No. 616 South Paulina street yesterday morning Officer Kelly of Maxwell Street Station saved the lives of a woman and her two children. The fire started in a room in the rear of the saloon and spread to the upper floor. After turning in the alarm the policeman ran into the building and carried out Mrs. Mayhoften and her two children. The damage to the building was about $300 and to the contents $300. The fire spread to the two-story frame at No. 229 Hastings street, occupied by Mrs. Mary Roaher as a residence and owned by Louis Richards, damaging it slightly.

At Other Points.

CANTON, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Odd-Fellows' Temple in this city was destroyed by fire today. Three firemen are in a very critical condition owing to injuries sustained from the falling walls. They are Adam Houpert, Frank Kelly, and William Reed. The loss is about $60,000, the insurance about $30,000.

HANCOCK, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Fire today destroyed Oscar Hubbard's building, Manser's store, Hubbard & Moore's furniture store, James Campbell's saloon, H. Barton & Son's grocery and dwelling, C. L. Stowell's dwelling, Dr. Melon's office, and F. C. Wood's general store and dwelling. Total loss, $20,000; partly insured.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 15.—The Ledlore Ice and Coal company's works were destroyed by fire today. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

Yet Another Resource.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated Feb. 15, says: "The resources of this region are indeed boundless. A sharp-witted Northern gentlemen, who was here recently, pronounces in the abundance of sandy soil, hereabouts, a very good quality of molders' clay, which will answer for foundry use nearly as well as the best of sand. Truly Mother Nature has generously endowed this gulf side spot."

GOOD NAME ASSAILED.

CHARLES F. CHICKERING SAID TO HAVE BEEN A DEFAULTER.

His Widow's Claim on Chickering & Sons Resisted on the Ground That He Owed the Concern Huge Sums Which He Had Misappropriated—Bore a High Reputation for Honor—Transcontinental Lines to Discuss World's Fair Fares—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Garafelia O. Chickering has begun an action in the Supreme Court to recover $30,000 from George H. Chickering, senior member of the firm of Chickering & Sons, piano manufacturers. She is the widow of Charles F. Chickering and claims that at the time of her husband's death, March 31, 1891, he was possessed of 495 shares of the corporation of Chickering & Sons and the concern owed him $16,000 besides. She was made sole executrix of his will and all his property was left to her. In her capacity as executrix she sold the stock and the $16,000 claim to George H. Chickering for $30,000, but she claims that her brother-in-law has never paid her, though he agreed to hand over the money Nov. 29, 1891.

In his answer to Mrs. Chickering's allegations George acknowledges that he made the agreement to pay $30,000 to her, but says that when he came to examine the affairs of the concern he made such remarkable discoveries that he refused to pay over the money. He says he learned that the corporation had a claim of $21,000 above that of $16,000 claimed by Mrs. Chickering, and that his brother owed much more to the old firm of Chickering & Sons.

George states as his reason for not learning of his brother's alleged defalcations earlier that while he was at Boston manufacturing pianos he "had confidence in the honor and integrity" of his brother, and "relied upon the truthfulness of his statements when the corporation was formed." But even at that time the partnership accounts were found to have been tampered with. George declares that his brother used to take moneys and collect accounts, which he would charge as bad debts in the profit and loss account.

Just before the death of Charles his brother learned that the total sum of his defalcations from the old firm amounted to $232,727. He spoke to Charles, who was then extremely ill, and asked him to restore this money to the firm. A compromise was effected, by which Charles agreed to pay half the amount if his brother would not bring any proceedings against him. George alleges that the whole amount of the claim against his brother on account of the old firm and the corporation —taking into consideration the compound interest, $283,727 at 50 per cent—reaches $191,749.11. The corporation's claim amounts to $37,000.

Mrs. Chickering made a motion through counsel before Judge Andrews for the appointment of a referee to take testimony in the case. Judge Andrews denied the motion to send the case to a referee. The court said that the issues in the case could not be settled by a referee, but that the case should be tried in open court.

Charles F. Chickering became famous as a man of honor in the protracted struggle over the estate of James Henry Paine, who died December 31, 1885. Paine was a miser who lived on charity and hoarded his savings. Late in the sixties Paine asked Chickering to place a brown paper package in his private safe for him, and to keep it for him until he called for it. Mr. Chickering forgot the incident and Paine never returned to remind him of the package. After Paine's death his grandnephew, Robert Treat Paine, and the Claggett family of Boston brought an action to have the property of the old miser divided. After the case had dragged along for a year Attorney General Leslie W. Russell, who appeared for the Boston relatives, asked permission to place Mr. Chickering on the witness stand. The piano manufacturer carried a brown paper package, wrapped in a green bandana handkerchief. When the package was opened more than $400,000 was discovered in gold and silver dollars, bank notes, and scrip. Chickering said that he had heard of the Paine litigation and thought that the package which had been forgotten ought to be produced. The heirs of this miser received the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the hands of Napoleon III. before the latter's downfall. He built Chickering Hall in 1875.

WILL DISCUSS WORLD'S FAIR FARES.

Transcontinental Lines and Western Association to Confer March 1.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Although the General Passenger Agents of transcontinental roads have not been able to reach any agreement in regard to World's Fair rates from the Pacific coast and intermediate points, they will meet again March 1 to consider the subject. In the meantime a Committee of Five has been appointed to confer with the World's Fair committee of the Western Passenger Association, and a joint meeting will be held next Tuesday. Considerable opposition has developed to the Southern Pacific's recommendation of a one-fare rate for the round trip. The majority of the lines argue that a rate of a fare and a third is enough. The Great Northern has taken no part in the conference, which is an indication that President Hill intends to act independently. An important matter to be considered at the transcontinental meeting of March is a proposition to organize a new transcontinental association for the regulation of passenger traffic.

NEWS NOTES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Alleged Chicago Swindler Believed to Be Shamming Sickness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There is a patient in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital whom the physicians and police regard with much suspicion. He is Albert J. Stein, the alleged Chicago land swindler, who was removed in an ambulance late last night from a cell in police headquarters to the hospital. Stein claimed to have been taken suddenly ill, but Dr. Thomson found no evidence of illness, and expressed the opinion that Stein was shamming. Stein was apparently in the best of health today, according to Dr. Studdefort. Some think Stein's sudden attack is only a ruse to effect his escape.

Convention of Newspaper Publishers.

The seventh annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was opened here today. A majority of the members of the association were present and over $100,000,000 of capital was represented. President James W. Scott of the Chicago *Herald* was in the chair. The deliberations of the convention are private. A resolution expressing regret at the death of Col. L. L. Morgan, the association's New York manager, was passed. The convention will last three days.

For Issuing Bogus Medical Diplomas.

Police Justice Horan issued a warrant this evening for the arrest of Dr. Alfred Booth "Dean" of the "Excelsior Medical College," upon the charge of issuing a fraudulent diploma to a reporter who "graduated" from his "college" after less than a week's maneuvering. The "college" is located in Room 28 of the Allman House, a cheap hotel at No. 67 East Tenth street.

Mrs. Whitney's Will Filed for Probate.

The will of Mrs. William C. Whitney was filed today in the Surrogate's office by counsel for Mr. Whitney. The will is remarkable for its brevity, disposing as it does of an estate of more than $3,000,000 in less than 300 words. By the terms of the will everything is to be taken by Mr. Whitney. The will was made Jan. 31 last.

Gotham Brevities.

There are over thirty cases of smallpox in Long Island City. It is feared the disease may spread.

The Kings County and Brooklyn City officials indicted for fraud in connection with the Columbian celebration were arraigned today. Their counsel argued that the testimony given before the grand jury was illegal and asked to have the cases dismissed. Judge Moore will give a decision tomorrow.

HALF A CENTURY OF WONDERFUL GROWTH.

Annual Meeting of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

A dispatch from New York, dated Feb. 15, says: "The fiftieth annual meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, which took place this afternoon with President Richard A. McCurdy in the chair, was a noteworthy affair in that it marked a half century of wonderful growth. The enormous assets of this great company, $175,000,000, make it the most prominent and successful institution of its kind in the world and a monument of conservative management with progressive ideas. The report submitted by the President shows marked increase in receipts, surplus, assets, and insurance. Detailed figures will be published in a few days."

GOLD WILL NOT GO TO A PREMIUM.

President Harrison Tells New York Bankers What Their Position Now Is.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—New York financiers are still appealing to the President to prevent what they say is an impending monetary disturbance. Several of them were here today, and one or two had private interviews with the President. They knew that Gen. Harrison was fixed against any issue of bonds during his administration, but they believed that his conservatism would induce him to forego any personal feeling in the matter if his judgment were convinced that action by the Treasury Department was necessary. It is true that the law vests the power to issue bonds in the Secretary of the Treasury, but no Secretary would ever do it against the wishes of his Chief. So the New-Yorkers who argued with Secretary Foster in New York last week today presented their case to the President orally and by letters. They explained that they did not want bonds issued for speculative purposes, and it must be said that the financiers who were represented do not belong to what is known as the speculators' gold ring.

President Harrison gave them a patient hearing. Tonight they are feeling better. They have the President's assurance that the administration has no intention of letting gold go to a premium of or permitting an enormous gold drain if administrative measures will stop it. At the same time they have a frank declaration from the President that the course of his administration will not be governed by any artificial panic that may be created. If the gold reserve gets to one hundred and two or one hundred and three million the Treasury Department will act. But it will not act until there is a reasonable certainty that the hundred million limit will be reached and that the Treasury cannot procure more gold through ordinary agencies. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury are agreed that the hundred million shall not be touched. Regardless of their personal opinion of the purposes for which this reserve was intended they will not embarrass the incoming administration by touching that reserve.

Wild statements are put afloat in New York today about alleged policies in Washington. One story represented prospective Secretary Carlisle and actual Secretary Foster in hourly consultation arranging for the details of a bond issue. It was a pure invention. Secretary Foster has not seen Mr. Carlisle since his return from New York. Mr. Carlisle spends most of his time at the Capitol in consultation with Senator Sherman and other Senators and Representatives. He has undoubtedly given some intimation that the incoming administration believes a bond issue inevitable, and it is therefore desirous of having the Sherman amendment authorizing 3 per cent bonds adopted. But Mr. Carlisle has not said, as reported, that an extra session will be called and the Sherman silver purchase act repealed. He has had too much recent experience with the temper of Congress to predict that the Sherman law can be repealed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Many bankers in this city feel disgruntled at the delay of the Treasury officials in announcing a definite policy. Gold to the amount of $5,000,000 is expected to go out on Saturday's steamer. It is hoped that the heavy shipments to be made this week and next week will bring the government at Washington around to Wall street's way of thinking.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY WATER.

The Flood in the Susquehanna Threatens the Destruction of Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 15.—The flood in the Susquehanna assumed alarming proportions today. Many persons have taken refuge on the hills. The situation is critical and hourly threatens the destruction of both levees and property. The gorge is eight miles in length and is not only still firm but appears to be getting heavier. The upper and middle portion of the town is engulfed. Many outbuildings and fences have been carried away and more are expected to follow. The ice gorge at McCall's Ferry, eighteen miles up the river, is reported to be giving way. In case this occurs the situation would be frightful. Travel on the Port Deposit and Columbia railroad has been suspended and people are compelled to travel about the streets on rafts and in boats.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The cold wave which set in last night had the effect of checking the freshet in the streams. The long and high trestle bridge of the Lake Erie and Western railroad spanning the Mackinaw River at Faneyville, between this city and Peoria, was believed to be in great danger last night. The company determined not to use it during the night and ran their trains between this city and Peoria over the tracks of the Big Four road. They also put a force of men at work breaking up the ice. The county and township authorities all over the region had men at work in a similar way saving their bridges. Ice is piled up along the banks of all the streams.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The river has begun to cause anxiety. This afternoon it jumped two inches in an hour. So far the principal damage has been the sinking of the Cincinnati wharfboat with a small amount of freight. It will be raised by morning. Drift has stacked up against the big coal fleet in the East end and considerable loss is feared. The water has entered all the basements in the bottoms and a few inches more will cause several factories to suspend. The lowlands in Covington and Newport are all covered. At 8 o'clock tonight the gauge marked 53.6.

QUARREL ABOUT RATES TO THE FAIR.

General Passenger Agents of Eastern and Western Lines Unable to Agree.

The General Passenger Agents of the transcontinental lines failed to come to an agreement regarding passenger rates from and to California points during the World's Fair period. Mr. Goodman of the Southern Pacific made a strong plea for a rate of one fare for a round trip, claiming that a higher rate would be detrimental to California's interests. Most of the other roads, including the Santa Fé, thought a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip would not be too high. The position taken by the Santa Fé was somewhat of a surprise, as this road has all along declared that a higher rate than one fare for the round trip should not be made. It is quite probable, however, that when Mr. White, the Passenger Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé, who is confined at his home by sickness, can take a hand in the proceedings he will take a different position from that of his assistant, Mr. Byrne. The opinion finally prevailed that it would be useless to make any definite agreement until it is known what rates the lines east of the Missouri River will make. It was therefore decided to appoint a committee consisting of General Passenger Agents Fee, Goodman, Lomax, White, and Bennett to confer with the Western Passenger Association committee, of which General Passenger Agent Heafford is the Chairman, Feb. 21, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Judging by present appearances the roads west of the Missouri will agree upon a rate of one fare for the round trip and lines east of the river on a rate of a fare and one-third. But no one believes that even those rates can be maintained and that as soon as the World's Fair is open each road will go in and make such rates as it may deem necessary to secure a large proportion of the business.

CONVENTION OF THE INSURANCE UNION.

The Thirteenth Semi-Annual Meeting Now in Progress in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The thirteenth semi-annual convention of the Insurance Union, an organization composed exclusively of Western fire-insurance managers, met today in this city at the Galt House. All the officers are residents of Chicago, Thomas C. Chard being President, Daniel C. Osmun, Vice-President, and Edwin A. Simonds Secretary. The sessions of the body are secret. After a preliminary meeting this morning the convention met again tonight. The session will last about three days. Some of the subjects to be discussed are: "Taxation and Legislation," "Danger from Lighting by Electricity," "Control and Use of Gas and Gasoline," and the "National Bankrupt Law."

Samuel J. Randall's Small Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—Judge Penrose of the Orphans' Court has filed his adjudication of the estate of Samuel J. Randall, deceased. The account of the estate was filed by Fannie W. Randall, the widow and administratrix of the late Congressman. The assets consist of $200 worth of personal property and $588.74, the balance of salary due Mr. Randall as member of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, Mrs. Randall has expended $1,192 on behalf of her husband's estate, $1,100 of this being for medical and surgical services during Mr. Randall's last illness.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.
—*Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.*

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report.*

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD GIVES A READING.

Mrs. Kellogg's Home Thrown Open for the Audience—Chaffee-Boles Wedding.

Mrs. John Sherwood gave the third of her successful readings yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Palmer Kellogg, No. 1709 Prairie avenue. The subject of yesterday's reading was "Tapestry." She gave a brief outline of its history. She spoke of the ancient Egyptian and Grecian looms and the curious designs woven upon them and the uses to which the ancients put these pieces of material. She gave a short synopsis of the famous tapestries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, particularly those of Flemish make and, afterward, those of French and English manufacture. Mrs. Sherwood told of some of those beautiful works of art which she had seen in churches and galleries in her travels abroad and described the colors and designs of a number of the most celebrated of them.

The reading closed with an account of some of the pieces of tapestry which are owned in this country by individuals and by museums.

The Chaffee-Boles Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ada M. Boles, daughter of Mrs. S. H. Boles, No. 3249 Indiana avenue, to Dr. Frank Chaffee of La Porte took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. C. T. Chaffee, father of the groom, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. D. S. Henson. The bride wore a handsome traveling suit of brown cloth and velvet, and carried white roses. She was attended by Miss Millie Crane of Detroit, who wore dove-colored henrietta and white crêpe. Lee Kugler of La Porte acted as best man. The decorations were green and white. Dr. and Mrs. Chaffee left last evening for their home in La Porte.

Engelhard-Silverstein Wedding.

Miss Minnie Silverstein was married to Benjamin M. Engelhard of New York at the North Side Temple, No. 439 La Salle avenue, last evening. The ceremony, which was performed with Jewish rites, was witnessed by 400 persons. The Rev. Dr. Norden officiated.

BOOKKEEPER HELD FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

E. D. Flagg Arrested on the Charge of Taking $9,000 of Schaub Bros.' Money.

Edward D. Flagg was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling $9,000. Flagg has been bookkeeper and confidential man for Schaub Brothers, tailors, Nos. 80 and 82 Monroe street, for five years. Flagg was taken before Justice Prindiville, where the case was set for hearing this morning at 11 o'clock, bail being fixed at $5,000. Flagg was not suspected until the first of the present month, when his trial balance was presented to Mr. Schaub for his inspection. In looking it over Mr. Schaub discovered that all of the footings, with the exception of one column, were made in ink, the one referred to being written with a lead pencil. Mr. Schaub thought this strange, and upon examination found a similar state of affairs existing in Flagg's trial balances for several months past. Thinking the matter strange Mr.

TO SWEEP THE CITY.

AN ATTEMPT TO DO WHAT THE CITY HAS FAILED TO DO.

The Association for the Promotion of Clean Streets Holds a Secret Meeting and Passes Resolutions—Trouble Over an Attempt to Dissolve the Evangelical Aid Society—The Wabash Avenue Cable Breaks During the Evening Rush Hours—Cars Moved by Horses.

The Association for the Promotion of Clean Streets and Alleys had a long conference with Health Commissioner Ware yesterday afternoon at its rooms, No. 100 Washington street. The meeting was the third. The association was formed for the purpose of accomplishing what the city authorities have not. It has advertised for reports on bad localities and has begun a series of investigations.

Prior to the meeting yesterday the views of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works had been obtained, and the opinions of all the heads of the city government will be solicited as quickly as practicable.

At the meeting yesterday Gen. William Sooy Smith, President of the association, presided. The other members present were Augustus Eddy, Christopher Hotz, Arthur Ryerson, John Worthy, and J. M. Smyth. Dr. Ware was closely questioned as to what he deemed the best methods for furthering the work of the association. The policy which will be followed by the organization is outlined by the following resolution which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this association will use all possible efforts to secure the following:

1. Separate and ample appropriations for: (a) cleaning streets, (b) cleaning alleys and removing garbage and ashes. The above to be done by the city by daily service direct, under one bureau with a competent head.

2. An ordinance requiring that all garbage and ashes be put in separate metal cans with lid, and the same put out daily to be emptied, and taken in after being emptied; and further, forbidding any permanent receptacles for garbage or ashes to be placed on any street in the city, and requiring the removal of all present receptacles.

3. An ordinance compelling all persons to introduce water closets in lieu of vaults wherever the same is possible.

Dr. Ware concurred in these proposed steps. He said that the present wooden garbage boxes were one of the greatest evils of the city from a sanitary standpoint, inasmuch as even when empty they were offensive and a source of disease. He thought that an ordinance prohibiting their use should be passed and strictly enforced.

"I can tell you," he said, "that in the best residence districts of the city in many instances the condition of affairs is even worse than in the Seventh Ward, and that is so bad as to be a public disgrace."

As fast as letters of complaint come in they will be classified and put on file and active measures will be adopted to remove the annoyances in the specific places mentioned.

"From the information we have gleaned," said a member, "it would seem that the streets in all parts of the city are in a deplorable condition, that the state of affairs in the business district is not so bad as in the outskirts, and that the alleys are extremely bad. There seems to be a foolish practice in vogue. Part of the street cleaning is under the jurisdiction of the Health Department, part of it is done directly by the city, and the rest by the contract system. The different parts are not strictly defined and the work lacks the direction of a central power.

"We have started to get all the evidence we can and the general opinion points to but one efficient method. That is, to get one appropriation for cleaning streets and alleys and appoint a central body or bureau for the performance of the work, holding it responsible for everything. It is also thought that the contract system should be abolished. Every city official we have conferred with is in favor of this general plan."

TROUBLE BEGAN OVER BISHOPS.

Strife in the Evangelical Aid Society—Threats of an Injunction.

At a meeting yesterday of the Evangelical Aid Society in the Methodist Church Block a motion was carried transferring the membership and funds of the society to the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society. This was done, it is claimed, in spite of the protests of the members present, and as a result an injunction will shortly be sought to prevent the transfer.

This act is the culmination of internal strife in the society for months past. The Evangelical Aid Society was formed in 1886 to furnish mutual insurance to the members. The first trouble originated in a quarrel over three Bishops of the society. This soon resulted in a separation. Those members who favored Bishops Esher and Bowman leaving the society and those supporting Bishop Dubs remaining. The departure of this body of the original membership left a fund of $13,000 in the society's treasury. About two months ago the members began to feel dissatisfied with the way the society was managed. The officers had so much power that it became impossible to depose them. This was due to the proxy system which prevailed. The officers alone had a list of the names of the 600 odd members scattered over the country, and, in that way, by securing the proxies of these country members, ruled in defiance of the members of Chicago. The effect was to keep new members from coming in and the society from growing and to drive many to withdraw.

At yesterday's meeting the officers came armed with enough proxies to control a majority vote. The motion to transfer the society to the Guaranty Fund Life met with the most violent opposition on the part of the Chicago members present. One member moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the Guaranty company before turning over the society's money to it. The President, the Rev. John Schneider, refused to put the motion. The irate members thus bodily handed over to another society against their will say that they will bring an injunction against the officers to prevent their action. The injunction will be sought today. Another meeting will be held today to take what further steps are necessary. The members claim that much more advantageous terms can be made with other societies than those offered by the Chicago Guaranty Fund society.

WABASH AVENUE CABLE BREAKS.

Chief Engineer Hill Says It Will Not Be Repaired Before 10 O'clock Today.

The Wabash avenue cable suffered the worst break-down in its history last night. The cable parted in two places almost at the same instant. One portion was broken down at the Sixteenth street railroad crossing and the other break occurred somewhere about Twelfth street. The accident happened at 5:30 p. m., just when the people were in a hurry to get home. Horses were called for from all the South Side street car barns and in a short time upward of a thousand horses were hauling the cars from Cottage Grove avenue over the uptown route and back to Cottage Grove avenue cable, which fortunately was in no way impeded by the accident. The Indiana avenue cars ran almost as regularly as if no accident had occurred, after the blockade had been raised. Chief Engineer Hill said that it would take a force of fifty men working all night to have the cable repaired by 10 o'clock this morning.

OVERCOME BY ESCAPING SEWER GAS.

Mrs. Hansen and Her Two Children Have Narrow Escapes from Death.

Escaping sewer gas nearly caused three deaths in the family of John Hansen, who has a grocery at No. 1311 North Western avenue. Tuesday night Mr. Hansen did not sleep at home, and when he entered the house shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was unable to arouse his wife by calling her name as he entered the door. He found her lying on the floor of the kitchen almost unconscious, and asleep in the bedroom were his two daughters, Emma, 14 years old, and Ella 7. They were unconscious, and Hansen, being himself unable to revive them, hastened to the office of Dr. Sloan. Within a few moments the physician was attending the three and an hour later he pronounced them out of danger. He said that they had been overcome by sewer gas, which it was found upon investigation had been escaping during the night.

"When I arose this morning," said Mrs. Hansen, "I felt very ill and weak. I could not account for it and went to the bedside of my two daughters to awaken them. I was unable to arouse them, however, and as soon as I realized that they were unconscious I started to go to a doctor's office. While in the kitchen I too was overcome and unable to proceed further."

Mr. Hansen says that he had suspected sewer gas was escaping and that he had reported the matter. It is claimed, however, that it was given no attention.

THINK THEY HAVE THEIR MAN.

John Wilson Regarded by the Police as a Persistent Passer of Forged Checks.

Locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station is a man for whom the entire Police Department has looked for two years. He was arrested Tuesday morning on a charge of robbery, and when taken to the station and searched several checks were found in his possession drawn on the First National Bank in favor of John M. Somers, and purporting to be signed by Grey, Clark & Engle, Elston avenue tanners.

According to Capt. Kipley for the last two years at frequent intervals some unknown person has been passing these checks, and up to the time of the man's arrest the police were unable to locate the offender. Three different persons yesterday identified him as the man who had defrauded them by means of forged checks. They are: Padden Bros., No. 713 West Madison street; W. Priesman, No. 1776 Milwaukee avenue; and Reineckie & Killan, No. 376 West Fullerton avenue. In these cases the checks were counterparts of those found in possession of the prisoner and were all for $14.

The prisoner gives the name of John Wilson. At the time of his arrest nearly half a pound of cayenne pepper was found in one of his pockets, and it was by the means of this stuff that he is said to have several times avoided arrest by throwing pepper in the eyes of the officers.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.

Price Fixed by the Payment on a Lot Adjoining Bryan Block.

Negotiations are practically closed for the sale of the leasehold interest in 27½x180 feet just west of and adjoining the Bryan Block at the northwest corner of La Salle and Monroe streets. The lot is controlled by W. J. Jefferson, who leased it about three years at an annual rental of $5,000 for five years and $6,000 for the remainder of a ninety-nine-year term. It is improved with a fair old style building, which is occupied in part by the W. J. Jefferson Printing company. The building and leasehold is to be sold to a Board of Trade man for $65,000. The Bryan Block on the corner is 72½x189 feet. There is a twenty-foot light court between the two buildings. The annual rental for the major portion of the term establishes a capitalized value of $120,000 on the Jefferson property. The Harlan property on Madison street, directly in the rear of this lot, and having a similar location with reference to the corner lot was recently sold for $210,000. The Harlan lot is 30x193 feet.

INCREASED FORCES FIGHT THE ICE.

Seven Hundred Men in the Force of the Street Cleaning Department.

An attack on the slush and ice blocked catch-basins outside the business district of the city was made yesterday by 350 street laborers. The force is an additional one hired for the purpose by Street Superintendent Burke and increases the present available force to about 700 men. Yesterday's cold weather checked the floods of water and enabled the Street Department to make some progress in opening the catch-basins in preparation for a continuous thaw. The results of Tuesday's flood were apparent yesterday in numbers of communications which reached Mr. Burke's office. None of them were serious, however, and the damage done in most cases can be quickly repaired. Residents of Ravenswood suffered the greatest injury to their feelings. The report that the suburb was under water greatly annoyed property-owners. A delegation called on Mr. Burke yesterday morning to explain that they were several feet above high water mark.

Mrs. Sherard Wants Her Son.

Mrs. Rachel Sherard filed in the Circuit Court yesterday a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain the release from the Chicago Home of the Friendless her 3-year-old son Clarence. Mrs. Sherard says she was sick and started for the hospital in November, 1891. Officer Turk induced her to allow the boy to go to the home. She was confined in the hospital and Cook County Infirmary until the following January. During that time E. Little went before Judge Scales, she says, and the child was surrendered to the home according to the statute. Mrs. Sherard says she knew nothing of these proceedings. To prevent her from getting her boy the defendant, she charges, carried him out of the State and secreted him. Mrs. Sherard says she is earning from $6 to $10 a week and her board and is able to keep and educate her boy.

Medical Students Have a Rare Subject.

The county morgue is the Mecca this morning of an army of medical students, for there is to be a post-mortem made on the body of Martin Gerlock, who died at the County Hospital Sunday morning, after lying there since June, 1891, supposedly of leprosy. All day yesterday the students flocked to the morgue to get a glimpse of the body, which had been removed from the cold storage vaults in order that it might be in a suitable condition for dissection today. The dissection will take place in the amphitheater of the building, and some of the students announced their intention of going there before daylight to be certain of getting good seats.

Charles Miles Receives Serious Injuries.

Charles Miles, an attaché of the Chicago Opera-House, was knocked down by a drunken man last night at Madison and La Salle streets and received injuries which Dr. S. W. Sours, who attended him, says may prove fatal. Miles was on his way to the Argyle Hotel and was crossing La Salle street when a man pushed him with such force that he fell, striking his head against the curb-stone, where he remained unconscious. He received a deep scalp wound and his right shoulder was dislocated.

Henry Hayes Asphyxiated by Gas.

Henry Hayes, a butcher, was found dead at his home at No. 763 Forty-second street yesterday morning by his wife, who went to call him. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from an open jet. At the inquest Mrs. Hayes testified that she had been at her mother's over night caring for a sick child and found her husband's body on her return. It was then cold and rigid. The jury's verdict was accidental death. The gas which caused death is almost odorless.

Fight on Top of a Moving Train.

A fight on top of a swiftly moving freight train is what Special Officer A. C. Goodman of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company's secret service staff saw at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. Brakeman F. K. Mullen was struggling with a tramp named Harry Thompson, who had a large knife in his hand. With the help of the officer the brakeman was able to overcome his assailant. Yesterday morning Justice Blume fined him $50 on a disorderly charge.

Will Meet in May.

Members of the Committee of Arrangements of the Western Gas Association met at the Victoria yesterday and completed arrangements for holding the annual convention in this city in May. The members of the committee are: B. F. Choller, St. Louis, President of the association; E. B. Jenkins, Columbus, Ga., First Vice-President; Isaac Baxter, Detroit, Second Vice-President; A. W. Littleton, Quincy, Ill., Treasurer and Secretary; C. M. Higgins and F. R. Persons, New York.

Mrs. Jok-Wo's Pocketbook Stolen.

Mrs. Jok-Wo, the white wife of the Chinese World's Fair Commissioner, was robbed of her pocketbook at Desplaines and Madison streets yesterday by three boys. In the pocketbook was $15 and four checks for $200.

Items.

Judge Albion W. Tourgée lectured last night on "The Race Problem" at the Lincoln club.

Louis Hawkins appeared before Justice Kersten yesterday to answer a charge of forgery and larceny. He was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds.

Chicago's colored population listened to a musical concert at Central Music Hall last night, given for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' and Widows' Home (colored). The program consisted of thirteen selections.

Peter Kerfoer was awarded the gold medal for proficiency in sorting mail by Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Troy yesterday. This medal is given by the Postmaster-General to the most skilful clerk in each postal division. Kerfoer runs from Chicago to Burlington. In the competition he pigeon-holed 99.63 per cent of the cards used.

Tuesday night the residence of Mrs. Annie Lowdell, No. 569 South Morgan street, was entered by thieves and $230 stolen. Officers Root and Killgallon arrested two 14-year-old boys for the theft. The money was recovered. The boys confessed and said that Harry Lowdell, the son of the complainant, persuaded them to commit the burglary, and left the door open for them.

P. D. ARMOUR AS MAYOR

WILL HE BE CHICAGO'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR FAIR YEAR?

Story That He Has Been Asked to Make the Race as the Republican-Citizen Candidate—He, However, Denies That Any Delegation Has Called on Him and Tendered a Nomination — Hesing Opens Campaign Headquarters — Democratic Convention Call Not Ready.

Will Philip D. Armour be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago? Will he be Mayor for the World's Fair year? These are the questions which were eagerly discussed in certain circles yesterday.

Some days ago, so the story goes, a number of young men, mostly Republicans, met in a certain law office on La Salle street, talked over the municipal situation, called in one or two of the Republican leaders, and appointed a delegation to wait on Mr. Armour to request him to permit the use of his name.

The delegation, it is alleged, waited on Mr. Armour. At first he refused to listen to the proposition. The delegation pressed him, urging that the time had come when a business man of his standing should make sacrifices for the city, that it was of the greatest importance that the city should be worthily represented in the Mayor's chair during the World's Fair period, which might extend over two years.

Thus pressed, it is stated, Mr. Armour said he would take the subject into consideration, would discuss it with his sons and his business associates, and would give a reply in a few days.

He was assured that if he would consent to become a candidate he would receive the Republican indorsement or the Republican nomination.

If Mr. Armour refuses it is the intention to call on some other prominent business man. Charles L. Hutchinson has been named. The intention seems to be to unite all who are opposed to the Democratic machine candidate, whoever he may be, in favor of some first-class man. It will not make much difference what his politics is. The movement in this direction has been already started and may soon take definite shape.

"I have not heard a single word of any such meeting having been held," said Mr. Armour last night. "No one has called on me to notify me, and if such a meeting has been held I have not learned a word of it until now."

"If a representative body of men should wait on you with such a purpose, what would be your answer?"

Mr. Armour smiled thoughtfully for a moment and then remarked:

"It might not be quite proper for me to say now what my reply would be in such an event. But I do not think any such meeting has been held."

For another moment Mr. Armour paused and with a smile resumed:

"I am not a politician. I used to be a pork packer, but I think I am somewhat of a back number now. Still I think I would yet make a better pork packer than I would a politician."

MR. HESING OPENS HEADQUARTERS.

He Shakes Hands with Patriots Who Promise All Sorts of Things.

Washington Hesing and his supporters opened their headquarters in the rooms at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets yesterday. Mr. Hesing was present and received many callers and promises of support. The rooms were thronged throughout the afternoon, and, as Col. Dolan remarked, "many of those who were on hand will figure as delegates in the convention."

John P. Hopkins was in the headquarters long before the arrival of his candidate, holding whispered consultations with ward bosses and local leaders. He seemed to be confident of success, and from the number of callers it looked as if there might be good reason for his confidence. Ald. Coughlin, Thomas Jefferson McNally, Sandy Walters, and several other statesmen from the First called in to promise allegiance. John C. Schubert, Pat Davenport, Col. Dolan, and R. J. Gunning said everything was in favor of Hesing in the Second, and that Larry Boyle and his political partner, John McCarthy, had decided to emigrate from there. Among the other callers were County Treasurer Charles Kern, Pat White, John E. McMahon, T. B. Thiele, John Cunningham, Ald. Murphy, Philip Kastler, Tom Cusack, County Commissioner Byrne, John J. Cullerton, Barney Niebling, Henry Schroeder, Tom Dennehy, ex-County Clerk Ryan, Jack Hartnett, Tom Fitzgerald, Frank Kinnear, James Kincaid, Denis Considine, Pat Ryan, William Legner, Otto Hulsman, ex-Ald. Bowler, Denis Romayne, Richard Cullen, A. J. Kowalski, Eugene Bellar, Coroner McHale, John Gaynor, Ald. Ernst, Ald. Tripp, Barrister Keogh, ex-Ald. Dan O'Brien, Frank De Costa, M. F. McAbee, John S. Cooper, John W. Lanehart, Ald. Brookman, E. D. Winslow, Justice Prindiville, Robert Alting, Ald. McCarthy, Ald. Carey, Robert Mulcahy, Ald. Kenny, Maurice Moriarty, William C. Walsh, John J. Browne, Ald. Hummell, E. D. Marsh, and many others. All these men, it was reported, had pledged their support to Hesing. Some of them had been counted as Harrison men. They emphatically denied it, and the Hesing hopes were raised correspondingly.

Not Sure of All Their Men.

But the Hesing men were not prepared to give out the list of the Campaign committee. They said it was premature and that it would excite some jealousy. The truth is they were not sure of their men. If the list of the committee should be published it was feared that some would publicly withdraw and declare that they were for Harrison. That would have a bad effect. Mr. Hopkins, who will evidently have charge of the Hesing campaign, will keep the list to himself, and will operate on a strictly confidential basis until the convention meets.

The Harrison men are also working under cover. They refuse to give the names of their Advisory committee, and for the same reason that the Hesingites refuse to give up the list of the Campaign committee. There are certain workers who have promised their support to both Hesing and Harrison.

But as THE TRIBUNE has special sources of information it is enabled to give the list of the Advisory committee as follows:

Frank Wenter, Chairman; Adolph Kraus, Robert E. Burke, Ald. Fred Rohde, Ald. Billy O'Brien, Nicholas Wallenborn, Commissioner Frank Coyle, Dr. A. P. Reynolds, and William Calhoun Asay.

These are the men who will have direction of the campaign. It is stipulated that if Ald. O'Brien finds that his membership of the committee will in the least interfere with his own campaign for Alderman he is to retire in favor of his partner, Ald. John Powers. This committee has decided to tender the open public management of the campaign to Walter S. Bogle of the Twelfth Ward. The tender was made yesterday, but it has not yet been accepted. Mr. Bogle has been a strong anti-Harrison man. It is not a week since he urged the leaders of the party not to nominate Harrison under any circumstances. But now, it is said, he is hesitating about refusing to run Harrison's preliminary campaign. It is alleged that he has been promised the sinecure he held under Cregier as a reward for his campaign services. His business partner, Recorder Chase, is opposed to acceptance.

There is another subject of unpleasantness. It is asserted that, without consulting a majority of the members of the Advisory committee, Mr. Harrison and one or two of his special henchmen in that body concluded at a meeting Tuesday afternoon that a German should be nominated for City Treasurer on the ticket with Mr. Harrison. Carter expressed his preference for the old friend, Rudolph Brand of the notorious Lieman-Brand Senatorial contest. Mr. Nettelhorst declines to go on the ticket with Carter. So does Mr. Weiss. Mr. Brand is to be the man, therefore, if Harrison has his way. Carter has, it is said, "thrown" Duggan, Bransfield, McGillen, and all the Irish candidates for Treasurer. He seems to think that the Irish ought to be satisfied with the Clerkship. Tom O'Neill and James C. Strain are the leading candidates for that place, and Harrison favors Strain.

Saying Things About Carter's Speech.

The Harrison men were making boasts yesterday about the success of their meeting in Arlington Hall the previous evening, but the Hesing men belittle that gathering and said that if Harrison made many more such speeches he would not have a respectable following in the convention. Mr. Hopkins said: "Mr. Harrison does not seem to understand that the City of Chicago, of which he seeks to be Mayor, is not the same City of Chicago of which he was Mayor from 1879 to 1887. That was a city of 500,000 inhabitants, bounded on the south by Thirty-ninth and on the north by Fullerton avenue. The Chicago of today is a great metropolis of 1,500,000 people, one of the great cities of the world, having three times the population of the Chicago of ten years ago and about four times the area. Mr. Harrison has been away or sleeping since he was Mayor; he does not recognize the changes that have taken place since, nor does he comprehend them or the problems awaiting solution on account of the city's unprecedented growth. He made a pretty fair Mayor for the small City of Chicago ten years ago, when he was younger in body, in intellect, and in years. The larger City of Chicago of the present day requires a larger, broader, and more vigorous man than even the Mayor of ten years ago; somebody who does not eternally discuss himself as the only issue in a campaign."

Mr. Harrison is skillfully utilizing the materials at his disposal. He is promising everything in sight to the workers, and he relies largely on the support of the ultra-foreign element.

HARRISON MEN TAKE STOCK.

The Central Association Hears Reports from Wards and Several Addresses.

What is known as the Carter Harrison Central Association met at No. 77 Randolph street last evening apparently for the purpose of taking account of stock. Reports were made as to the situation in each ward and there was not a single adverse report. There was considerable enthusiasm. Several speakers in reporting for their wards took occasion to censure certain of their opponents for promising to deliver certain wards for Hesing. Frank Wenter made an enthusiastic Harrison speech at the opening of the meeting.

William Mangler, the President of the organization, acted as Chairman and admonished all Harrison men to avoid heated discussion. "You know if we do not do our work well," he said, "Mr. Hesing may get the nomination and we might have to vote for him. I understand both of the candidates have agreed to abide by the decision of the convention."

The announcement was made that the Campaign committee will meet at No. 77 Randolph street Saturday evening. Secretary Burke made the suggestion that care should be taken not to run two delegate tickets where it was not necessary. "I understand," he said, "that forty-five out of the sixty-eight city members of the Central committee are for Harrison, and the ward organizations should ascertain who the committeemen of their ward are for before putting up a delegate ticket."

COULD NOT GET THE CALL READY.

Democratic Solomons on the Primary Committee Have Their Hands Full.

It was expected, that the call for the Democratic city convention would be ready for publication today, and the Committee on Primaries and Contests held a meeting yesterday afternoon to receive the lists of judges and also to settle all disputes in reference to district boundaries. The committee found so much work that, after sitting two or three hours, it was compelled to adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The call must be printed by Saturday. It is quite apparent that the friends of Hesing and those of Harrison are suspicious of each other, and that neither one proposes to allow the other to obtain an advantage if it can be avoided. The reports made to the committee yesterday show that in wards where the committeemen are favorable to Harrison all the judges selected are Harrison men and the opposite proves true in wards where the committeemen are for Hesing. About a third of the wards have handed in the names of the judges and primary district boundaries and only ten wards were inquired into by the Committee. Chairman Asay stated that in no case had a decision been reached and that after all the protests had been entered each ward would be taken up separately.

C. COLUMBUS AND C. HARRISON.

Side by Side Their Pictures Will Hang in the Latter's Headquarters.

One of the features of the Carter Harrison headquarters which will be opened at the Briggs House today, according to Robert Burns Burke, will be a portrait of Christopher Columbus. It will be given a prominent place on the wall, and will be a gentle reminder that Mr. Harrison has some notions about being the World's Fair Mayor. It is also understood that Carter's portrait will be hung next to it. The banquet hall of the Briggs House has been procured for the headquarters and will be formally thrown open today.

Specifications for a Local Utopia.

The Cregier supporters among the labor people yesterday issued a declaration of principles which favors the municipal government owning and operating the gas and electric lighting plants of the city; the abolition of fees of all kinds as remuneration for public service; more equity in the lower courts; the paying of all fines into the public treasury; against the imprisonment of children of tender age for minor offenses; favors the enforcement of the eight-hour working day in public service; enforcement of ordinance as to the speed of railway trains in the city limits; the abolition of grade crossings; against street cleaning by contract, and in favor of civil service reform in city offices.

Indorse Wash Hesing.

The Independent Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic club met last night at North Side Turner Hall and passed a string of resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Wash Hesing for Mayor. The regular Democratic club will meet in the same place tonight, and Harrison and Cregier supporters will be on hand.

To Name Melville E. Stone for Mayor.

The Municipal Reform League, the Knights of Labor, the Populists, and several other classes of reformers and straighteners out of the kinks in the political yarn will hold a convention in two weeks and nominate a ticket. Melville E. Stone will probably be their candidate for Mayor.

Will Support the Nominee.

The German Waiters' and Bartenders' Political Reform club yesterday decided that it will cast its lot with and support the nominee of the Democratic convention. Adolph Kraus addressed the club in favor of Carter Harrison's candidacy.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Piles *Colds*
Catarrh (Acute) *Wounds*
Bruises *Sprains*
Chilblains *Lameness*
Hoarseness *Backache*
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The American Woman

In what respects she has improved; to what extent she has changed; her personality and her dress; her manners and tendencies; as viewed with fresh eyes after an absence from America of ten years

By F. Marion Crawford

In an article shortly to be published in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Ten Cents on all News-stands.

Send One Dollar for One Year to
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

THE HUB
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson Sts.

The Wanamaker Sale is still in full force—3 weeks of bargain selling still—imperceptible—still mountains of goods—left for you to choose from.

The Wanamaker Sale involved such enormous quantities—that with all of our six floors—with all of our 75,000 square feet of selling space—we could not put on sale until now nearly half of the Wanamaker & Brown stock—over 50 cases of clothing alone—not even unpacked yet!

The Wanamaker Sale is being advertised a hundred fold more by satisfied customers and grumbling competitors than by the Hub. No ordinary advertising—no ordinary sale—could have shown such results—go anywhere—say clothing, and they'll tell you about the Hub's "Wanamaker" sale.

The Wanamaker Sale means a chance you'll not again get in twenty long years perhaps—means the finest Men's and Boys' Clothing made in all America—means Suits and Overcoats and Pants and Hats and Furnishing Goods for men and boys, and means all this

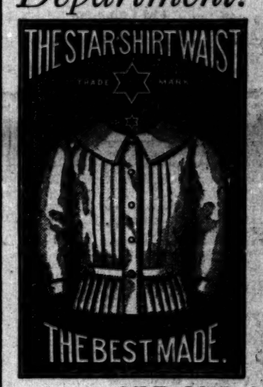
At Just One-Half Wanamaker's Regular Prices!

Some of our "would-be" competitors are indulging in a lot of "sour grape" and "would-like-to-but-don't-know-how" sort of talk in the newspapers—and while ordinarily we should not pay any attention to the envious remarks of competitors—it pains us to see that there are people in Chicago—so-called business men—stupid enough to believe that such nonsensical chatter will keep a single person from attending the great and only

Wanamaker Sale at The Hub.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER
THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Our Boys' Clothing Department. On Second Floor.



Star Waists.

The grandest display.
The greatest assortment.
Unparalleled in Chicago.
Select and exclusive styles.
As an opening offer we place on sale
—Today—
50 dozen Star Waists—
Latest designs—at
75c

—SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS.—

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THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Our Black Dress Goods Department On Main Floor.

—Remodeled.
—Forging Ahead.
—Making a reputation.
—Becoming a Potent Factor
—On State-st.

For Today—3 Splendid Offerings.

39 pieces All-Wool, silk finish, rich, heavy weight, Henriettas, 46 inches wide, the regular $1.25 quality 89c Yd.

75c Yard. 16 pieces Fine French Bengalines—19 pieces Imported Epingle—6 pieces English Whipcord, 46 inches—15 pieces Fine French Serge, 48 inches—22 pieces Fine Silk-Finished Henrietta—Every yard well worth $1.25. This splendid line of high-grade Black Goods at 75c Yd.

50c Yard. 75 pieces Imported Black Goods—All-Wool—standard makes, in plain and novelty effects, French Crepons, English and French Serges, Nun's Veilings, Henriettas, etc. Not a yard in this lot worth less than $1.00 For Tomorrow, 50c Yd.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Illinois, February 14, 1893. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on Friday the 17th day of March, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for the furnishing and delivery of such quantities of fresh potatoes and onions as may be required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Reno, O. T., Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Fort Sill, O. T., Fort Supply, I. T., and Fort Wayne, Michigan, during the time commencing May 1, 1893, and ending June 30, 1893. Proposals will be received up to and opened at the same hour at the several posts by the respective commissaries of such posts, each post commissary receiving proposals for his own post only. Blanks for proposals and circular of instructions to bidders, giving full information as to the quality and probable quantities of vegetables required, manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at any post. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables," and addressed to the undersigned or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the post bid for. J. St. GILMAN, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Omaha, Nebraska, January 19th, 1893.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 m., central standard time, Friday, February 17th, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for constructing four double sets officers' quarters, one mess hall, one four-company barrack wing, one guard-house, one storehouse, one stable, one shop, and one coal-house at Fort Cook, Neb.; also for plumbing, steam-heating, gas-piping for the several buildings, and steam cooking apparatus for the kitchen of mess hall. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Plans and specifications can be seen, and circulars containing instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals obtained on application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for [as the case may be]," and addressed to the undersigned. CHARLES F. HUMPHREY, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Winter sports. Massage. Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths.
Send for illustrated circular.

Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

A New, Modern-Built, Fireproof, and Strictly First-Class Family Hotel.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

The Most Elegant Bath-House in the Country.

Beautifully located; superbly appointed; sanitary construction perfect; spacious observatory; delightful park and grounds. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. M. E. JACKSON, Manager.

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New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating. Specially recommended as a resort for invalids or those needing rest during the WINTER MONTHS. Everything first-class. Send for illustrated prospectus. M. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

ONE WEEK FROM TODAY

WILL BE

THE LAST CHANCE TO VISIT MEXICO THIS WINTER

Grafton's Last Tour of the Season

Will Leave Chicago
Via Chicago & Alton Railroad

Thursday, Feb. 23, '93, at 10 a. m.,

By Special Train

—OF—

Pullman Vestibuled Drawing-Room, Sleeping and Dining Cars,

Run solid and inseparable the entire round trip.

RESTFUL STOPS

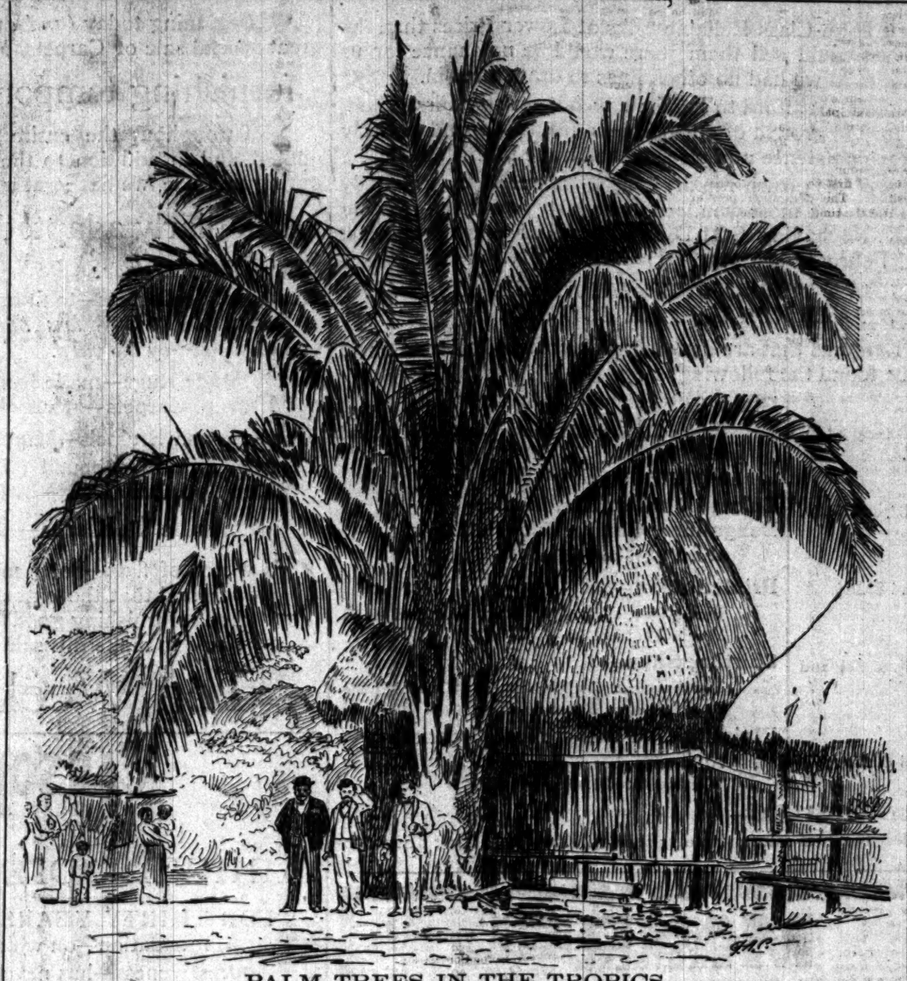
—MADE AT—

Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Tex., and Throughout Mexico,

Enabling aged or feeble people to enjoy the trip to its fullest extent.

A Splendid Opportunity for Ladies Traveling Alone.

The many patrons of past Tours through Mexico are unanimous in their praise of the first-class manner in which they are conducted, and they further attest that it is the only way in which to see the land of the Aztecs in a satisfactory and comfortable manner. Without a well-equipped Dining-Car attached to the train sight-seeing loses its charms; and it is also a discomfort to travel on roads that do not operate Sleeping-Cars.



PALM TREES IN THE TROPICS.

THESE TOURS

Were expressly organized six years ago to furnish to people of refined taste a

Comfortable and Exclusive Way of Traveling,

At the same time to enable them to see the very best portions of

OLD MEXICO

Under auspices that are not offered in any other way.

THE VERY BEST PORTIONS OF MEXICO ARE SEEN.

"The Daily Anglo-American," published in the City of Mexico, in its issue of Feb. 1, 1891, says:

"Grafton's extensive and comprehensive tours of Mexico enable our American neighbor to see the very best portions of Mexico, traversing as they do the Northern, Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western sections, and affording opportunity for a careful inspection of the many wonderful relics belonging to past ages that the ordinary way of travel throughout the republic does not allow."

Several hundred well-known Chicago people can be referred to regarding the character of these Tours.

Pamphlets giving very complete particulars of next Tour to Mexico can be obtained by calling or addressing J. J. GRAFTON, 195 Clark-st., Chicago.

DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION a Daily Vestibuled Train will be run each way between New York City and Chicago, composed exclusively of Wagner Dining-Room, Sleeping, Smoking, and Dining Cars, built expressly for this purpose. This magnificent train will be called "GRAFTON'S WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL," and will run in connection with GRAFTON'S TOUR HOTEL, Chicago. New York office, 363 Broadway.

PETTENGILL IN LUCK.

THE ABLE STARTER TO WIELD WASHINGTON PARK'S FLAG.

Jop Burke Remains as Presiding Judge—The Other Officials for the Summer Meeting to Be Chosen March 11—Pettengill's Selection Gives General Satisfaction—Close Finishes the Rule at Roby—Racing Results at New Orleans, Hawthorne, and Other Winter Tracks.

The Washington Park races this season will be started by C. H. Pettengill, and Joseph Burke will, as usual, preside in the judges' stand.

This announcement was made by Secretary Brewster yesterday. The arrangement was made with Pettengill some months ago. His selection meets with general approval, as he is regarded as by far the best man who has handled the flag in this section.

He made his reputation as a starter at Gloucester, and when Caldwell cast his fortunes with the Guttenberg officials a year ago Pettengill's name was seriously considered in connection with the position of starter for the Board of Control tracks.

The fact that he was starter at a winter track, however, operated against his chances, and Jimmy Rowe secured the coveted position.

The Garfield Park club last spring began casting about for a starter to succeed Jack Chinn, and offered the position to Pettengill. He declined, and his work with the flag was nearly faultless. When he began work his methods were so peculiar that his good work was regarded for a time as a matter of luck.

He allowed the fields to break from a level with his stand, and in many a start the fall of his own, the time, and track flags were almost simultaneous.

After he had been at work for some weeks and perfected a start after start was made with little or no delay at the best people began to give him credit for his work.

After Garfield Park closed he went to Nashville and did his usual fine work.

His appointment, of course, lets out Jimmy Sheridan, who has wielded the flag for so many years at the track. Sheridan had a bad year last season and his work with the flag at Washington Park was the worst probably ever seen on a race track.

There were reasons for this, as he was handicapped by poor help and by the hostility of certain owners who sent their boys to the post with orders to give the starter all the trouble in their power. They succeeded admirably.

Sheridan's thorough honesty and conscientiousness deserved a better reward.

Burke is well known here as presiding judge. The other officials will be chosen March 11.

MANY CLOSE FINISHES AT ROBY.

Several Top-Heavy Favorites Have Narrow Escapes from Defeat.

In almost every one of the five races at Roby yesterday it required the decision of the judges to place the horses. Four top-heavy favorites won the money, and the talent obtained considerably the best end of the betting proposition.

Sir Lancelot's known liking for a short distance installed the fast old sprinter a prohibitive choice in the opening dash, which he lasted long enough to win. Had Ollie, a gray mare recently arrived from Texas, been ridden decently the result might have been reversed. The second race gave promise of a good betting event, but the last minute the judges permitted the withdrawal of Panini.

As a result Autumn Leaf was made a 2 to 5 favorite and won the race handily, after getting a little shaking up at the finish. Silver Mint added another bracket to his several successes, by pulling off the third race from Montclair and D. H., respectively the favorites, the latter getting to place by a nose.

Old Long Ten seemed to have the next race at his mercy and went to the post at 3 to 5. Little Jeden rode the filly Nortnue to a stendstill in the best part of the journey, after which Long Ten passed her and won by four lengths, Gov. Porter third.

In the last race, at five furlongs, Hercules had all he could do to carry his 105 pounds and beat Jockey Sir. Starter Pettingill has indefinitely suspended the jockey, Vignes, for misbehavior at the post Tuesday.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $250, for all ages, four and a half furlongs—Sir Lancelot, 113 pounds (Irving), 2 to 5, won; Ollie, 116 (Schilling), 8 to 1, second; Incognito, 107 (Carr), 7 to 1, third. Time, .57. Lilly Lochiel, 107 (W. Britton), 20 to 1; Sonoma Boy, 105 (Brannon), 10 to 1, and Remedy, 103 (Knapp), 15 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $325, for all ages, five and a half furlongs—Autumn Leaf, 107 pounds (Irving), 2 to 5, won; Maggie Murphy, 92 (Arnold), 6 to 1, second; Joe A. Keith Jr., 92 (Tucker), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¾. Polly Brimstone, 87 (Phillips), 10 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $250, for all ages, half a mile—Silver Mint, 117 pounds (Knapp), 9 to 2, won; D. H., 94 (Hall), 11 to 5, second; Montclair, 121 (J. Murphy), 6 to 5, third. Time, .51. Sleepy Fred, 125 (Green), 5 to 1; Rob Roy, 94 (W. Taylor), 15 to 1, and Col. Bliss, 102 (Tucker), 30 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $325, for all ages, seven furlongs—Long Ten, 110 pounds (J. Murphy), 3 to 5, won; Norinne, 99 (E. Soden), 5 to 1, second; Geo. Porter, 107 (Irving), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:33. Edith, 96 (Phelps), 10 to 1; Receiver, 96 (C. Martin), 30 to 1, and Prospect, 103 (V. Britton), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, for all ages, five furlongs—Hercules, 105 pounds (Phelps), 4 to 5, won; Dr. S., 95 (L. Soden), 4 to 1, second; Lonnie B., 100 (F. Carr), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Fred Houston, 105 (Rogers), 15 to 1; Steve Dyer, 100 (Irvine), 10 to 1; Tryposo, 100 (Ervin), 30 to 1, and Little May, 100 (Cottrill), 4 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Ohio Boy, 107 pounds; Vatteli, 107; Little Willie, 107; Pete Harlan, 103; Gov. Wheeler, 103; Lena Lewis, 102; Mary L., 98.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $400, free handicap for all ages—Ernest Race, 118 pounds; Ivanhoe, 111; Packhorse, 110; Long Ten, 110; Bernadine, 109; Bob Rice Jr., 94; Helen Wren, 94.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Spinner, 109 pounds; Fannie, 106; Mickie John, 105; Brown Idle, 102; Erect, 85.

Fourth race, one-half mile, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—D. H., 110 pounds; Skewball, 110; Francis Pope, 105; Jodie G., 100; Iowa Boy, 100; Black Diamond, 95; Hilda Arnet, 94; Felix, 90; Charlie Logan, 90.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Oakdale, 103 pounds; Jasper, 103; Carlow, 105; The Major, 105; G. B., 105; Kangaroo, 105; Millionaire, 105; Spalding, 105.

THREE NEW ORLEANS FAVORITES.

Fay S., Red Wing, Virden, Alphonse, and Readina Are Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races:

First race, five furlongs—Fay S., 106 pounds (A. Clayton), 4 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; Contentine, 106 (Hamilton), 3, second; Grieg, 103, six lengths; Rebecca, 106 (Thompson), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾.

Second race, four-year-olds and upwards, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Red Wing, 101 pounds (R. Bain), 20 to 1, won, driving, by three-quarters of a length; Mack, 110 (Sargent), 2 to 1, second, driving, by a head; Angeree, 108 (J. Hill), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Virden, 112 pounds (J. McDonald), 8 to 1, won driving by a short head; Ollie Kinnear, 98 (A. Clayton), 20 to 1, second, driving by a long neck; Galen Brown, 112 (Sargent), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:22.

Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Alphonse, 112 pounds (Sargent), 1 to 3, won easily by one length; Grey Duke, 107 (Hennessy), 6 to 1, second, driving, by three lengths; Rushlight, 90 (A. Clayton), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:50½.

Fifth race, handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Readina, 106 pounds (J. Hill), eved, won handily by a length and a half; Lafitte, 100 (H. Shields), 6 to 1, second, easily by a length and a half; Zampost, 111 (Hennessy), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾.

Thursday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Laura Abrahams, 80 pounds; Dollie Nobles, 83; Lemounde, 88; Billy Coleman, 88; John Reed, 93; Sweetie A., 93; Tucker, 99; Nellie R., 100; Black Duke, 101; Toe Water, 101; Lofdin Jr., 101; Kerosene, 101; Vandora, 102; Andora, 107.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—La Rue, 91 pounds; Omen, 95; Winnie Woods, 95; Preston, 97; Julius Saxe, 106; Barkstone, 109; Big John, 115.

Third race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Artless, 104 pounds; Piccalilli, 105; B. G. T., 105; Red Wing, 105; Friday, 105; Billy Duncan, 105; Cast Out, 109; Pembroke, 113; Anna Jr., 113.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Annie Goldea, 86 pounds; Ella Weams, 89; Reindeer, 90; Barker Harrison, 91; Texas, 95; Joe Lee, 96; Kite B., 97; Capt. Pennywright, 100; Rebecca, 101; Miss Baltic, 101; Buckhound, 105; Lady Tom, 107; Winnie Davis, 107; The Judge, 108.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile—Beeswing, 100 pounds; Sir Planet, 100; Lombard, 100; Florence Slaughter, 100; W. L. Munson, 104; Forest King, 114.

FOUR FAVORITES AT CICERO.

Morgan, a Kentucky Stable Gelding, Creates Some Suspicion.

The speculators were in good humor when they boarded the incoming trains at Hawthorne yesterday afternoon. Four favorites and one second choice took the purses, and the bookies were hard hit.

A red-hot tip on Morgan in the first race caused a plunge on that gelding, and his odds were quickly cut from 10 to 1 to evens. The tip proved to be straight, as Morgan won with ridiculous ease by five lengths from Revis, who beat Pauline for the place.

When the plunge on Morgan started many seemed to think that another Folly Badger affair was to be brought off, and many demands were made for an investigation. The identity of the horse, however, was easily established. It was only one of the Kentucky stable's good things brought off. The brute would have broken his maidenship long ago but for a habit of running out in a race.

It looked as far as the stretch as if Jennie S. would upset the good thing in the second race, but she quit, and Upman passed her, followed by the field, Upman winning handily from Content.

Thorns, as 9 to 10, took the third race, and the fourth was taken by the reliable second choice, Bankrupt.

The fifth fell to the 3 to 5 favorite Laura B.

Jockeys Crotty and E. Taylor were fined $25 each by Starter Chinn for delaying the start in the fifth race.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Morgan, 104 pounds (Sheafey), evens, won; Revis, 104 (Leonard), 8 to 5, second; Pauline, 103 (E. Bell), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Lorraine, 106 (Cratty), 10 to 1, and Settle Up, 106 (Morse), 30 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $500, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Upman, 106 pounds (Cratty), 3 to 2, won; Content, 106 (Leonard), 3 to 2, second; Ansonia, 98 (McCue), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Prettiwit, 98 (Noble), 8 to 1, and Jennie S., 98 (Sheafey), 10 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $300, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Thorns, 95 pounds (Perry), 9 to 10, won; Tom Stevens, 97 (Cratty), 6 to 2, second; Hamblin, 97 (McCue), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾. Silhouette, 95 (J. Brown), 15 to 1, and Vevie, 95 (Sheafey), 8 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Bankrupt, 116 pounds (Leonard), 3 to 5, won; Ruben, 104 (Cratty), 3, to 1, second; McGhee, 115 (Penny), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:05¾. Gladstone, 104 (F. Bell), 50 to 1; Roby Payne, 106 (Kunze), 5 to 1; and Bon Air, 112 (Noble), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Laura B., 98 pounds (Noble), 3 to 5, won; Mount Modigregor, 98 (Cratty), 2 to 1, second; Piccalilli, 93 (E. Taylor), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Capt. Ruby, 99 (Ezell), 6 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, half of a mile, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Woodford 128 pounds; Oliver Twist, 127; Jim Conley, 108; Revis Jr., 107; Charlie Ford, 111; Marion, 110; Angio Saxon, 107.

Second race, seven furlongs, purse $500, for all ages —Prince, 108 pounds; Woodpecker, 101; Content, 101; Gazette, 100.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $400, for all ages, selling—Sir Walter, 109 pounds; Amanda, 105; Thane, 103; Lengthy Dickerson, 102; Santamego, 91.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $300, for non-winners of two races since Sept. 1; allowances—Switton, 109 pounds; Grandpa, 109; Red Rose, 106; Edgestone, 102.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Palmetto, 115 pounds; Harry Lee, 113; Dial, 108; Jurist, 105; Tom Stevens, 105; Peristaltic, 103.

THREE FAVORITES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Belle Redmond, Fuente, Flora May, Zed, and Diana Are Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at East St. Louis:

First race, selling, three and one-half furlongs—Belle Redmond, 110 pounds (Sloan), 2 to 1, won; Landslide, 113 (Davis), 4 to 1, second; Mollie Lee, 100 (Fisher), 5 to 1, third. Time, :46.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Fuente, 110 pounds (Langlish), 8 to 1, won; Buckley, 110 (Barrett), even, second; Frank Phillips, 110 (Gorman), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Flora May, 111 pounds (Gorman), 3 to 1, won; Fillmore, 113 (Sparger), 12 to 1, second; Kate Clark, 99 (McIntyre), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:20.

Fourth race, handicap, five and a half furlongs—Zed, 109 pounds (Stevenson), 6 to 1, won; Van Zant, 105 (Sloan), even, second; Tom Darling, 98 (Davis), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Diana, 93 pounds (C. Thompson), 8 to 5, won; King Faro III., 98 (Fisher), 30 to 1, second; Red Cloud, 101 (Davis), 4 to 1, third. Time 59½.

Entries at East St. Louis for Thursday are:

First race, four furlongs—Lily, 98 pounds; Luke Richards, 110; Ida Harding, 106; John L., 104; Humming Bird, 99; John R., by Gloster, 110; Frank, 108; Will Fat, 104; Simbol, 102; Lena, 99.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Straight Out, 100 pounds; Rebel fortune, 103; Bobby Boy, 99; Dan Sayers, 94; Bonnie Doon, 102; May Curl, 93.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Red Cloud, 108 pounds; Normie, 100; Chestnut Belle, 100; Coffee Cake, 95; Money Maker, 105; Huniey S., 100; Utah, 100; Jennie Lee, 100.

Fourth race, free handicap, four and a half furlongs—Heck, 106 pounds; Barthel, 102; Swifter, 98; Mary Hall, 98; Ethel Fortune, 96; Jem Ross, 113; Belle Redmond, 99; Florence Shanks, 96.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Ethel Fortune, 90 pounds; Ida Halstead, 90; Outright, 95; Pat Murphy, 95; Maudy Brooks, 90; Frank Trimble, 98; Gray Minnie, 90; Encounter, 96; Alice Clark, 93.

GLOUCESTER TALENT IN GOOD FORM.

Chauncey, Harry Hinkson, Gonzales, Fox Grape, Needmore, and Eatontown Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at Gloucester:

First race, five furlongs—Chauncey (MacKey), 7 to 5, won; Lasotta (E. Tribe), 2 to 1, second; Equator (Davis), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Harry Hinkson (E. Tribe), 2 to 5, won; Silvana (Corbley), 5 to 2, second; Muinz (Dennon), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Third race, seven furlongs—Gonzales (E. Doane), 2 to 1, won; Vendetta (Williams), 10 to 1, second; Lum (Graver), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Fox Grape (E. Doane), 3 to 1, won; National (Wallace), 3 to 1, second; Jurgler (Manlove), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:54½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Needmore (E. Doane), 8 to 5, won; Stringfellow (Hum), 3 to 1, second; Barrientos (Penny), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:04.

Six race, six and one-half furlongs—Eatontown (Bordie), 4 to 5, won; Kraft (F. Doane), 2 to 1, second; Woodburn (Wallace), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:42½.

Gloucester entries for Thursday are:

First race, five furlongs—Shakespeare, 110 pounds; Shamrock, 110; Pokino, 110; Cerberus, 110; Lee S., 110; Irish Karl, 110.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Karl B., 95 pounds; Bright Eyes, 93; Bert, 90; Goodness Sily, 90.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Feltham, 102 pounds; Bravo, 96; Retalpa, 95; Schuylkill, 99; Lallan, 87.

Fourth race, one mile—Gloster, 107 pounds; Eolis, 107; Blizzard, 107; Onaway, 107; Ballston, 107; Pestilence, 107.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Green Bay, 97 pounds; Cloverdale, 94; Roy Lochiel, 90; Madre L., 89; Zingara, 89.

Sixth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Montrose, 108 pounds; Capstone, 106; Harry Russell, 106; Maj. Thornton, 108; Montague, 108; Richard E. Fox, 108; MacGregor, 108.

FOUR FAVORITES AT GUTTENBERG.

Marcellus, Azrael, Lester, Laura S., Hymn, and Tasso Are Winners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at Guttenberg.

First race, selling, six furlongs—Marcellus, 110 pounds (J. Barrett), 3 to 1, won; Indigo, 106 (T. Flynn), 6 to 1, second; Lismore, 113 (Whyburn), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¾.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Azrael, 108 pounds (Griffin), 1 to 4, won; St. Patrick, 106½ (W. Morris), 7 to 2, second; Thiers L., 107 (Clarke), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Lester, 119 pounds (Griffin), 1 to 4, won; Allan Bane, 112 (Trahan), 15 to 1, second; Sorrento, 118 (Oswald), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¾.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Laura S., 94 pounds (H. Jones), 7 to 1, won; Greenwich, 99 (Nelson), 12 to 1, second; Kirkover, 109 (Martin), 3 to 5, third. Time, 2:01¾.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Hymn, 118 pounds (Griffin), 1 to 3, won; Nocturn, 93 (Martin), 7 to 2, second; Rhoda Silly, 106 (J. Griffin), 12 to 1, third. Time, :56¾.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Tasso, 119 pounds (Martin), 3 to 5, won; Comforter, 119 (Shields), 4 to 1, second; Lord of the Harem, 122 (Whyburn), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:40¾.

Guttenberg entries for Thursday are:

First race, selling, beaten horses, three-quarters of a mile—Character, 119 pounds; Seabright, 107; Bolivar, 106; Spartacus, 106; Comforter, 99; Craft, 100; Jack Batchelor, 100; Xenophon, 100; Pina, 98.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Gray Rock, 110 pounds; Little Fred, 110; Kerry Gow, 95; Glitter II., 95; Fagot, 90; Shotover, 90.

Third race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Greenwich, 112 pounds; Allan Bane, 111; Shenegeister, 110; Fan-Handle, 105; Blacklock, 104; Miss Bess, 88.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Benjamin, 115 pounds; Salisbury, 113; Register, 109; Recreter, 109; John R., 102; Mayor B., 102; Vocalize, 100; Hi Ban, 100; Leddy, 95.

Fifth race, selling, one-half mile—Glance, 113 pounds; Come Along, 111; Lucy Wallace gelding, 105; False, 100; Eugenie filly, 100; Spaulding filly, 105.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Dr. Helmuth, 102 pounds; Home Run, 102; Glenlochy, 102; Jeweler, 99; Longard, 99; A. C. W. (formerly Fanny gelding, 99.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's races at Guttenberg as follows:

First race—Xenophon, $10; Bolivar, $8; Character, Comforter, and field, $5 each.

Second race—Little Fred, $15; Gray Rock, $5; Fagot, $3; field, $5.

Third race—Greenwich, $15; Miss Bess, $10; Allan Bane and Blacklock, $8 each; Panhandle, $3; Shenegeister, $1.

Fourth race—Benjamin, $15; Register, $10; Mayor B., $8; Salisbury, Recreter, and field, $3 each.

Fifth race—Glance, $15; False, $8; Spauldie filly, $5; field, $2.

Sixth race—Dr. Helmuth, $10; Glenlochy, $8; Jeweler, $6; I. C. W., $3; field, $2.

CHEATHAM AS AN APOLOGIST.

Harry Stover Reinstated by Roby's Presiding Judge for Flimsy Reasons.

Judge Cheatham yesterday reinstated Harry Stover, who, together with the horse, Gov. Forter, and the jockey, Piantoni, we ruled off for questionable performances in the Long Ten-Gov. Forter race a month ago.

The reason given for the move is that yesterday the two horses met under the same conditions at Roby, and Long Ten won the race handily, thereby establishing in Judge Cheatham's mind his superiority over the Arkansas horse. As Piantoni and the horse had been reinstated the judge thought Stover's case demanded leniency, and accordingly reinstated him.

Judge Cheatham never made a worse move. With the reinstating of Stover and the acceptance of Packhorse's entry today Roby's presiding judge is likely to gain a reputation as a turf apologist that no one will envy him.

Trotters Shipped to New York.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—R. P. Todhunter shipped by express tonight to New York City three head of trotters, including the stallion Stranger, all the property of the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J. They are to be sold in New York by Kellogg & Co. to in part satisfy judgment obtained by Heath & Co. against Henry N. Smith for over $900,000.

Judge Woodruff Going to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—President Rolla Wells received a letter from B. M. Woodruff of Chicago this morning in which Woodruff agrees to officiate as presiding judge during the St. Louis Jockey club's coming spring and summer meeting.

Damages from Gas Explosions.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—As the result of the recent gas explosion the Lebanon Light, Heat, and Power company is made defendant in a suit with Martin Hohl for $25,000, $15,000 personal injuries and $10,000 damages to property.

For that "out-o'-sorts feeling"
Take Brome-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10c.

CORBETT'S MONEY UP.

HE IS READY TO MEET BOTH MITCHELL AND JACKSON.

His Managers Deposit $10,000 to Bind the Former Match and $2,500 to Bind the Latter, the Negro's Proposition Being Accepted—Mitchell Must Deposit His $10,000 at Once—First Fight to Take Place Next December—Further Details of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—William A. Brady, the manager of James J. Corbett, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, called at the *World* office today in company with William Delaney and deposited one check of $10,000 to bind a match with Charley Mitchell of England and another of $2,500 to bind a match with Peter Jackson of Australia, under the terms of the following statement:

In accordance with the plans laid out for myself Sept. 7 last I take this opportunity of announcing that I am now prepared to defend the title I hold. In evidence of my good faith I hereby deposit $10,000, and I have authorized William A. Brady and William Delaney to meet Charley Mitchell of England or his representatives and arrange a match to box to a finish for the championship of the world, $10,000 a side, and the largest purse offered by the Coney Island Athletic club, the Olympic Athletic club of New Orleans, or the Crescent City Athletic club of the same city, the contest to be according to Marquis of Queensberry rules, the club to have no power to stop the same or to declare a draw. It must be to a finish.

On account of prevailing contracts and the necessary training I will require a train. The battle will have to take place next December. If Mitchell accepts this proposition I insist on his depositing the entire amount of the side bet, $10,000, at once and also that he agrees to the final stakeholder when the articles are signed. I make this unusual demand because I do not think that Mitchell is earnest and can only judge him by his previous actions. He signed a contract for six rounds with me last February and deliberately broke the contract after I had started to train.

To Peter Jackson: I hereby accept Peter Jackson's challenge of recent date and today deposit the sum of $2,500 as a forfeit to bind a match under the following conditions: If Charles Mitchell does not accept my terms for a contest with him I am prepared to box Peter Jackson to a finish next December for $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered by the Coney Island Athletic club, the Olympic Athletic club of New Orleans, or the Crescent City Athletic club of the same city. If Mitchell does accept the above proposition I will make a match immediately with Peter Jackson to fight seven months after I meet Mitchell for the amount mentioned in his challenge. If Mr. Jackson so desires I will increase my deposit to $10,000 at once and he will do the same, said amount to be forfeited in case either of us shall not act in accordance with the agreement. I am prepared to sign this week, or, further, if Mr. Mitchell should sign to meet me and then "funk," Jackson is at liberty to take his (Mitchell's) place in December next.

JAMES J. CORBETT.

Brady has named two places where he will meet Mitchell or his representatives and sign articles. Mitchell is on board the Majestic, which was sighted off Fire Island this evening.

The following telegram from "Parson" Davies, Peter Jackson's manager, has been received by the *World*:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Inform William Brady, Corbett's manager, I withdraw my deposit of $2,500 if he negotiates with Mitchell first. Jackson defeated Burge, Australian champion, also winning championship of Australia and Pacific slope. Corbett's home, Jackson insists upon a fair chance or none. Mitchell does not hold any championship.

CHARLES E. DAVIES.

JACOB SCHAEFER ARRIVES HOME.

The Wizard Pays His Respects to Champion Frank Ives.

Jake Schaefer, accompanied by Randolph Heiser, arrived in the city last night.

Jake will remain here for several weeks practicing for his match with Slosson. Speaking of the French experts he says that Vignaux is head and shoulders over all of them. He likes Garnier next, and then Piot. He says that both of these players have great speed, and are apt to beat Vignaux in a short game. Jake's last game in Vignaux in a short game with Piot. He won the former with 350 points to 150, and the latter with 300 points to 150.

He regards Gilbelien as the coming billiardist of France. He is young, works nicely at the line in balk line, and promises to develop in time into the champion of France, as he is only 27 years old.

Jake paid his respects to Ives in this fashion:

"Ives doesn't want to play any billiards. He wants to lay off for a year or two like fighters and tour the country, posing as a champion instead of being willing to defend his title. He has not played a match with any one since he defeated Slosson, while I have played three and have two more on hand. When he was in France he was challenged time and again, but paid no notice to the defis.

"He promised when he left that he would come back in November and play Vignaux and myself. You know how he kept the promise. I will play him at any time or place after my matches with Slossin for from $500 up, five nights' play, 600 points each night."

Ives the Winner.

Ingal & Thompson's new billiard parlor and bowling-alley in the Plaza, North Clark street and North avenue, were formally opened last night, the event of the evening being a billiard contest between Frank Ives and Frank Maggioli. Two games were played. The first was straight billiards for 200 points. Maggioli opened the game and scored three points. Ives then took the cue and scored his 200 points without a break. The second game was of balk billiards, and was closely contested. At first Maggioli had decidedly the advantage, but Ives got in his work in fine shape and won, 151 points to Maggioli's 144.

DANNY RICHARDSON IS SIGNED.

Brooklyn Gets Him—Proposed Changes in Rules for This Season.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It was announced today that President Byrne had signed Danny Richardson to cover second base for the Brooklyn club. The terms of his contract are unknown. This completes the deal by which Brooklyn turned Ward over to the New Yorks. The Brooklyn club will release Joyce to Washington.

The Rules committee of the league has held frequent sessions at the Hoffman House since Thursday last. The committee will report in detail to the league meeting March 7 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel substantially as follows:

First—No enlargement of the infield now in use.

Second—Removal of the pitcher from his present position to the center of the infield; abolish the pitcher's box and substitute therefor a boundary plate, covering a twelve-inch space, to which the pitcher will be confined.

Third—Abolition of the flat bat.

Fourth—An incid definition of a balk ball.

Fifth—A simplification of the rules pertaining to the actual playing of a game.

Sixth—The codifying of all rules relating to the duties, powers, and responsibilities of umpires.

Seventh—A rule governing official scorers which provides that a player who makes a sacrifice hit which advances a baserunner shall not be charged with a time at bat.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 15.—Hanlan starts for England Wednesday to row Bubear.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Trainor, the rider of Alma Mann, was ruled off at Gloucester today for pulling his horse.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Con Tobin of Buffalo and Jack Davis of Omaha will not fight before the Omaha Athletic club twirls to the police proclamation against it. It has been declared off permanently.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 15.—The championship skating races have been postponed until 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The ice this morning was soft and unfit for racing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—The Hubinger brothers, owners of the Elm City Stock Farm, will ship their crack team of trotters to Cleveland this week, where they will be offered for sale at the auction of trotters to be held by Fasig of that city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Billy Madden is red-hot to have Charley Mitchell fight Joe Goddard. As an inducement to the Englishman to take up the Australian instead of Jim Corbett Madden offers to wager $10,000 to Mitchell's $7,000 that Goddard will get the decision if ever they meet in the ring.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 15.—Joe Donoghue, it is said, has receded from his agreement to skate Hagen three races at Marburg in one day, and wants the events to take place on different days. Hagen, the Norwegian champion, at skate against the American amateur record in the tournament here Wednesday.

General Sporting Notes.

The Cleveland club is trying to secure "Buck" Ewing.

The English stallion Bertram, sire of Robert the Devil, is dead.

Tim Hengler, an old-time baseball pitcher, has gone crazy at Cincinnati.

Stamboul's time of 2.07½ has stood the official investigation at California.

Reports from the East are that Longstreet will unquestionably stand training.

W. B. Jennings has bought Beautiful Balls and Deception from John Madden.

El Diablo of Col. Worth's string is thought to have a chance in the English City and Suburban with 132 pounds up, so he must be rather handy.

Clara, the dam of Clarendon, dropped a foal to Imp. Inverness Jan. 4 at Marcus Daly's farm in Montana.

Marion Leonard's Judgment Set Aside.

Marion Leonard's $100,000 default against the county was set aside by Judge Goggin yesterday. County-Attorney Maher appeared in court and showed that Marion had been just one day late in filing her declaration, and of course the court had to set the default aside. The plaintiff was there and importuned the court to be allowed to commence a new suit as a poor person. The court advised her to get an attorney. She said she was too poor to do so, and Judge Gaggin appointed E. W. Atkinson to act for her. Without waiting to consult her attorney she rushed down to the Superior Court and began suit against the county for $500,000.

Pain in chest, short breath, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

THREE HUNDRED LUMBERMEN IN TOWN.

They Are Guests of Wholesalers and Will Stay Until Saturday.

Three hundred members of the Union Association of Lumbermen arrived in the city at 9:30 o'clock last night and are at the Tremont House. They will be guests of the Chicago wholesale lumber dealers, who have arranged an elaborate program for the entertainment of the visiting members until Saturday.

Tonight the Grand Opera-House will be visited. The theater will be decorated with shingles, slabs, and timber. Before visiting "Wang" an informal reception will be held at the Tremont House from 6:30 to 8 o'clock. In the morning the World's Fair grounds will be visited.

The Hoo-Hoos are here in force once more, and black cats have fled to the suburbs for protection.

The union was organized in 1883 for the purpose of establishing an equitable business. At the annual convention in Lima, O., Tuesday the following officers were elected:

President, F. D. Torrence; Vice-President, T. W. Dobbins; Treasurer, J. Elliott Pierce; Secretary, L. R. Hawes.

Directors—Joseph Weaver, E. A. Hildreth, E. M. Holliday, F. S. McFarlan, Hugh Murphy, T. W. Dobbins, and J. C. Packard.

Despondent Lover Under Peace Bonds.

Considerable mirth was occasioned in Justice Kersten's court-room yesterday morning when the case of Arthur A. Crawford, No. 80 Menominee street, was called. Martha Gerliksen had Mr. Crawford arrested because he threatened to shoot himself if she did not marry him. Her story was: "Arthur and I were engaged to be married, but for some reason I broke off the engagement. Last Wednesday night he called at my home, at No. 253 North State street, and I told him I could no longer love him. He took a revolver from his pocket and said he would blow his brains out. I was afraid he would do it, and I asked him to say anything he asked. I thought the matter over and decided that I would have him arrested." Mr. Crawford was placed under a $300 peace bond.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to

IN FEAR OF A STRIKE.

SWITCHMEN AT CHICAGO MAKE DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Railroad Managers Combine and Determine to Resist Any Attempt to Secure Advanced Pay—If a Strike Is Precipitated They Will Stop Running Their Trains—Grievance Committeemen Will Not Strike—St. Louis Workmen Waiting on Chicago Switchmen's Action.

The General Managers of the various roads centering in Chicago are much worried over the prospects of a general strike of the switchmen. It is learned that the switchmen's unions at their meeting Sunday prepared a new schedule of wages which is to be submitted to the various roads shortly, and if the advance asked for is not granted they propose to strike.

The railroad managers are fully determined to resist any attempt of the switchmen to force them to pay higher wages than fixed by the present schedule. They claim that the switchmen at Chicago are now being paid 25 per cent more than is paid to switchmen at any other point. To grant their request for higher wages, the railroad managers claim, would compel a similar advance to all the switchmen at the various points on their line. The success of the switchmen would induce all other trainmen and men employed by the roads to make similar demands for increased wages, and this would mean a loss of millions of dollars of revenue, which the railroads cannot afford at this time, when they are expected to make exceptionally low fares during the World's Fair and after they have had to expend large amounts of money for new equipment and increased facilities.

If a strike does come the men will find the railroads more firmly united than ever before to resist their demands. At a recent meeting of General Managers of the various roads centering in this city, which was attended by twenty-three of the roads, a resolution was passed to resist any attempt on the part of their men for increased wages, and that they would act unitedly under any and all circumstances.

A General Manager of one of the principal Western roads said yesterday that if a strike is precipitated by the switchmen or any other employes every railroad in the city will quit doing business until the men return.

Grievance Committee Meets.

The annual meetings of the Grievance committees of union switchmen on the various railway systems of the United States were held yesterday in forty-one cities. In Chicago they met at Plasterers' Hall, No. 192 Washington street. Ninety-four committeemen attended, representing the Grievance committees of the following roads:

The Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, Union Stock-Yards and Transit company, Belt Line railway of Chicago, and Illinois Steel company.

Grand Master John E. Wilson presided. The grievances of the unorganized switchmen of Chicago, which had been referred to the union switchmen, were considered, together with grievances reported in the regular way. There were many changes in the condition of switchmen demanded. These were bunched by systems and will be presented today and tomorrow by these committees to the officers of the roads on which they are employed.

Grand Master Wilson, seen at the close of the meeting, which lasted twelve hours, said: "It was simply our annual meeting. We are perfecting a closer organization. The annual conferences between these committees and the railway officials will now take place. There will be no unusual general change asked or demand made—nothing from which a strike would develop. There are matters we wish to see changed, but they will be altered to suit us without any dispute or discussion."

DEPENDS ON CHICAGO SWITCHMEN.

If They Demand Increased Wages Then St. Louis Brethren Will Do So Too.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The General Grievance committee of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association this afternoon and evening held a preliminary meeting in the Havlin Theater Building. All the matters discussed today were purely local in character, and do not directly affect the general situation. The meeting was called by Grand Master John E. Wilson of Chicago for the purpose of hearing reports of local committees and preparing schedules of wages and hours of service for the consideration of the general managers of the roads centering in this city to take the place of the old, the provision of which expired Jan. 1. The members present say the order has no serious grievance against any of the roads, but they generally approve of the plan of demanding increased pay. This part of the discussion will depend largely on the attitude of the Chicago switchmen, as they are the ones who have been making the most determined effort to secure recognition. If the Chicago men ask for more pay the local unions will put this in their own local schedules also. The roads have generally conceded the schedules as presented, with the exception of the matter of increased wages, and up to the present the switchmen have expressed themselves as well pleased with the outlook. The sessions of the committee will begin today.

CARLISLE DECLARES IT IS NOT TRUE.

Reports That He Opposed Gresham's Appointment Denied for Him.

Col. James A. McKenzie, World's Fair Commissioner from Kentucky, is at the Palmer. The Colonel is a friend of ex-Senator Carlisle and called upon Judge Gresham yesterday to refute the recent reports of Mr. Carlisle's opposition to Judge Gresham's appointment as Secretary of State.

"I personally know Carlisle advocated the appointment of Judge Gresham," said he. "I called upon the Judge yesterday to deny the reports for Mr. Carlisle and told him the facts, which were substantiated by a telegram which Judge Gresham showed me from Mr. Carlisle denouncing the whole matter as utterly false and assuring the Judge of his hearty good wishes and extending congratulations upon his appointment."

Sherman—J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. G. Morton, Dallas, Tex.; A. M. Robeson, D. J. Hardtag, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Tenbrier, Meridan, Conn.; W. H. Parker, Gloucester, N. J.; F. Life, Louisville, Ky.; F. Waldon, New York; E. R. Ballington, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Putman, Detroit.

Tremont—H. P. Coulter, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. F. Harrington, Fargo, N. D.; M. C. Beam, A. W. Hoerr, H. D. Mead, Detroit; E. W. Monroe, Youngstown, N. Y.; T. G. Walters, St. Paul; J. P. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.; R. Kalish, George Chrisholl, New York; M. E. Rounds, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lexington Hotel—C. H. Pease, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwarz, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Vesin, Moline, Ill.; C. E. Hadley, Newport, R. I.; S. N. Carry and Miss Curry, Philadelphia; F. G. Parker, New York; J. Halroyd, New York.

Victoria—E. H. Jenkins, Columbus, Ga.; F. Lockhardt, New York; J. Brown Jr., Boston; W. L. Vesin, Moline; W. H. Orendorf, Canton, Ill.; F. N. Pearson, New York; R. Young, Detroit; A. W. Thias, Louisville; R. C. Kimball, Grand Rapids.

Palmer House—G. T. Penn, New Albany; E. A. White, New York; C. A. Wickham, St. Louis; J. A. Young, Buffalo; J. W. Johnson, Brooklyn; T. D. Barnes, Paterson, N. J.; J. M. Dent, C. T. Ketchum, New York.

Grand Pacific—G. T. Smith, St. Louis; W. E. Stephens, St. Louis; Leander Beal, Fenton; Henry Reeves, Philadelphia; T. M. Nichols, Galesburg; P. Murphy and child, Detroit; A. C. Clarkson, Cincinnati.

Richelieu—T. T. McGarry, Grand Rapids; W. B. Falconer, Omaha; J. H. Baker and wife, Michigan City; Thomas Nelson Page, Richmond, Va.; F. Hopkinson Smith, New York; I. B. Millet, Boston.

Great Northern—Charles F. Keith, Worcester, Mass.; Fyfak Wilcox, Omaha; S. P. Conley, New York; A. J. Gaisnar, Cincinnati; J. S. Webb, Springfield; W. E. Allington, East Saginaw.

Auditorium—E. D. Locke, Toledo; A. J. Mason, Worcester, Mass.; T. G. Mason, Toronto; J. J. Gyelch, British Guiana; W. F. Breyfogle, Louisville; Charles Colahan, Akron, O.

Leland—C. S. Clark, New York; W. T. D. Crane, New York; C. E. Wells, Detroit; W. Robinson, Boston; Mrs. H. R. Kemp, New Orleans; C. Attwood and wife, Louisville, Ky.

Wellington—John R. Bingham, England; E. H. Asser, New York; C. C. Colby, Erie, Pa.; M. F. L. Fowler, Detroit; C. A. Drew and wife, Washington, D. C.

The Metropole—W. E. Langley, New York; Col. John Cooper and wife, Boston; H. F. Steele, St. Paul.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE-ST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.

When We Started Our Retail Business three years ago this month we fully realized TWO THINGS:

FIRST—If we did not sell High-Class Reliable Silks at Lower Prices than the Dry-Goods Houses could sell them there would be no chance for us to build up a trade, as we had no other lines to draw them in.

SECOND—That we could not afford to handle any but strictly First-Class, Reliable, for the growth of our business would depend entirely upon winning the confidence and pleasing the trade in this one line.

Whether or not our business has grown rapidly can be answered by any lady in Chicago, and although it increased at a most wonderful rate last year it is growing more rapidly now than ever before, we having SOLD MORE SILKS at retail last Monday than in any one week of February last year. The REASONS are:

OUR ASSORTMENTS ARE VERY MUCH THE BEST IN THE CITY AND OUR PRICES ARE VERY MUCH THE LOWEST.

Among the many Unmatchable Bargains that are drawing such crowds this week will be found the following:

Black Crystal Bengalines—
At 88c, 98c, $1.18, $1.42, $1.62, $1.82, and $2.15.
Real value $1.15 to $3.00 per yard.

Black Satin Duchess—
At 78c, 98c, $1.15, $1.32, $1.62, $1.82, and $2.20.
Real value $1.00 to $3.50.

Black Peau de Soie—
At 78c, 98c, $1.18, $1.38, $1.62½, and $1.92½.
Regular prices $1.00 to $2.50.

Black Failles—
At 55c, 68c, 82c, $1.05, $1.20, $1.42½, $1.82½, and $2.20.
Real value 75c to $3.00.

Black Surahs—
24-inch—at 47c, 62½c, 80c, 95c, and $1.15.
Regular prices 65c to $1.50.

Black Silks—
(with colored emb'd figures) at 98c, $1.20, and $1.62½.
Regular prices $1.25 to $2.50.

Colored Failles, Rhadames, Bengalines, Changeable Surahs, etc.—
Worth $1.15 to $1.50 at 95c.

Printed Silks—
Fine goods, at 39c, 50c, 62½c, 82½c, and $1.00.
Worth 58c to $1.50.

Shirting Silks—
For Waists, at 45c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 90c, and $1.22½.
Regular prices 50c to $1.50.

Plain Colored Pongee and Japanese—
At 25c, 39c, 50c, 65c, and 80c.
Worth 40c to $1.00.

3,000 PIECES NEW NOVELTY SILKS—
Representing over 300 styles. Most beautiful assortment ever shown in the city. Don't delay coming, as we never cut silks so rapidly as now.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION

Fine Oil Paintings

To Be Sold At Auction
Feb. 28th, 1893,
In Chickering Hall, New York,
Belonging to
HENRY M. JOHNSTON
Of Brooklyn.

EXHIBITION AT THE
FIFTH-AV. ART GALLERIES
Feb. 20 to Feb. 28,
366 FIFTH AVENUE,
Near Thirty-fourth-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

Mr. S. P. AVERY JR. will assist in the management of the sale.

Choice examples by the following artists are in this collection (74 paintings by 54 different artists):

Bonheur, Rosa.	Knaus.
Bouguereau.	Kaemmerer.
Breton.	Monet.
Corot.	Montichelli.
Cazin.	Pasini.
Dupre.	Rousseau.
Decamps.	Roybet.
Delacroix.	Rico.
Daubigny.	Schreyer.
Diaz.	Troyon.
De Neuville.	Vollon.
Domingo.	Van Marcke.
Isabey.	Zamacois.
Jacque.	Ziem.

Water Color Paintings

AUCTION SALE.

Magnificent Collection
AT OUR GALLERY
At 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
TODAY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Brass Beds Bargains.

Half-Price on 50 Brass Beds—*and* some Iron Beds today, tomorrow, and Saturday—if not disposed of sooner—to make room for new arrivals.

Single size,
Three-quarter size,
Full size,
With canopies,
Without canopies,
Fifty Brass Beds,
Some Iron Beds.

Exactly half our regular low prices.

Early purchasers can secure decided advantages.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Mandel's New Carpets.

Whomsoever may want a new carpet—

Hotel Keeper,
Housekeeper,

—want a carpet of beautiful design—want a carpet of splendid quality—want to save money on it—

Come see Mandel's New Carpets.

Particular attention is directed to the Bigelow Wiltons, Axminsters, and Brussels, and the Lowell Wiltons and Brussels.

Made-up carpets—left on our hands for various reasons—at considerable reductions. If you can fit your room with one you save no mean amount. Bring measurements.

$100 DIAMOND
ON BASIS OF 40 CENTS PER DAY.
All values in proportion.
OUR STOCK WILL INTEREST YOU.
See Here We Do It. GEO. E. MARSHALL
195-97 Wabash-av. 1 st floor.

Candy

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid only of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address CONFECTIONER.

C. F. GUNTHER
212 STATE-ST. CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Preparations for the World's Fair

are complete—in the *Basement Salesroom.*

Beginning today (*and extending through the month of February*) we announce a great special sale of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Curtains, etc., for

furnishing temporary homes for world's fair visitors.

Throughout the entire Basement Salesroom very low special prices will be quoted, and in addition to the regular stocks, which will be kept especially complete during this sale, we have gathered large quantities of merchandise

particularly adapted for temporary world's fair purposes,

Which Include:

Ready-Made Carpets—to fit any room—*at from 33⅓ to 50% less than the same qualities—by the yard.*

Ready-Made Rugs—made from Odds and Ends of Carpets—at very low prices.

Moquette and Brussels—Mitre Rugs.

Large quantities of bound edge Nottingham Lace Curtaining—by the yard, etc.

Soiled Carpets—in 5 to 15 yard lengths (Moquette & Body Brussels) at at least ⅓ the cost of the same qualities—when fresh and clean.

Carpet samples—in Rug lengths.

Art Muslins—for Curtains and Draping.

Opaque Window Shades—ready for use.

Tapestry Carpets—in Brussels effects, etc.

Chenille Portieres—Lace Curtains—Cocoa Mats—Towels, etc.

Owners of flats—hotel men—and others having a number of rooms to furnish—will find that the extra preparations made—the unusual prominence given to house furnishing goods—and the extreme lowness of prices quoted—have combined to make this sale one of importance.

—Ten Weeks—and the Fair Opens.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Annual Spring Dress Goods Display

FOR THIRTY YEARS (longer than any Dry Goods house in Chicago) the foundation—on which this business is built—was being laid—*with care.*

Aggressiveness—has never been part of our policy—in advertising—we have been aggressive—*only in the buying markets.*

No public statement has at any time been made—without careful consideration—we now beg—in announcing our Annual Spring Dress Goods Sale—to put forth the fact—that this house—is

the strongest—in Dress Goods—in Chicago.

—STRONGER—in experience.
—STRONGER—in buying facilities.
—STRONGER—in a knowledge of local wants.

Our Dress Goods Dept. is complete—for spring, displaying—

Half Mourning Novelties in white and black, and gray and white, including pin checks, all wool, and silk and wool hairlines, silk and wool and all wool pin dots, spots, stripes, plaids, checks, etc., and a large variety gray mixtures.

Illuminated Mixtures with polka spots, Beige Checks, mixed Beige Stripes, Silk and Wool Glorias, Silk and Wool Bengaline Cords, Silk and Wool Panama Stripes.

Pointille Plaids, all wool, and Poplins with small silk emb'd figure—very scarce—large variety beige mixtures, serge stripes.

Silk and Wool Serge Novelties, Plain and Mixed Cheviots, Illuminated Panama Cloths, Illuminated Canvas Weave (new fabric.)

Iridescent Whipcords, Iridescent Bengaline with emb'd silk figure, Illuminated Weaves with Oriental borders, also on plain fabrics.

Silk and Wool Crepon Stripes, Plain Crepon with silk emb'd figure, Silk and Wool Pointille effects, Silk and Wool Stripes with dotted figure.

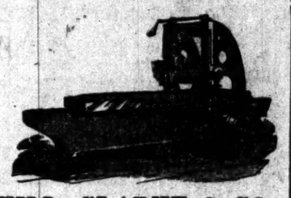
Plain Poplin with Silk emb'd figure. Iridescent with stripe Illuminated Mixtures with polka spot, Illuminated Pin Checks, Hair-line Panamas.

Iridescent Silk and Wool Poplins, Iridescent Silk and Wool Panama Weaves, Embroidered Silk and Wool Whipcords, new glace effects in silk and wool and all wool, Bengaline with embroidered silk figures.

Silk and Wool Pointille Plaids, Silk and Wool Iridescent Poplins, Pointille effects (silk and wool), Silk and Wool Hair-line Stripes, Silk and Wool Narrow Stripes, Iridescent Ottoman, silk and wool small fancy weaves in an endless variety in silk and wool and all wool, etc.

30 years—dress goods experience.

MACHINERY



HILL, CLARKE & CO.,
12 and 14 South Canal Street.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. J. KIRKWOOD & CO.

FIRE

Gave us no damage. We are ready now to offer our——
NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN
Come and examine the unique and genuine goods of latest fashion.
THE NIPPON,
48 ADAMS-ST., between State & Wabash.

WASHINGTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
68 Randolph Street.
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the treatment of
SPECIAL, NERVOUS, AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

HATS *SPRING STYLES.*

YOUMANS' AND BISHOP'S
Celebrated Exclusive Designs, on sale Saturday, Feb. 18.
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 STATE STREET.

NEWSDEALERS SELL TO MAKE

THE NEWSPAPER EASIEST TO SELL IS THAT WHICH SELLS ITSELF

TO DISPLAY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS TO SELL IT.

WRITE FOR RATES AND TERMS.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from
1868. THE OLD RELIABLE 1893.
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
80 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

Plenty of Time

to ripen in the wood before being bottled is one of the reasons for the popularity of C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout.

They are pronounced by exacting connoisseurs superior to the finest imported.

Wholesale Dealers,
C. JEVNE & CO. ADAMS-SMITH CO.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.

The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

DONS HIS WAR PAINT.

FARMER HATCH WANTS ACTION ON HIS ANTI-OPTION BILL.

He Calls on Speaker Crisp with the Committee on Agriculture and Requests That a Special Order Be Made—Closure Will Be Asked of the House—The Senate Considers the President's Message on Hawaii—Pension Amendments Debated in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Farmer Hatch has his war paint on. This morning he took his Committee of Agriculture to wait on Speaker Crisp and suggest the advisability of the Committee on Rules reporting a special order for agricultural business. The proceeding was formal and polite. Speaker Crisp received the committee pleasantly, said its request would receive consideration, incidentally remarked about the other requests of the same kind, and bowed them out. This did not worry Farmer Hatch. He took his committee to the Speaker merely as a reminder that it wanted time for the bills reported by it. While he did not say so, his action was in the nature of a threat that if the committee did not get its special order it would probably go ahead and antagonize other legislative business. The option bill being a revenue measure occupies a position of high privilege. It is in order to move its consideration at any time. The Committee on Agriculture has already agreed to concur in the Senate amendments, so that all that is needed is a chance to vote. This chance, the opponents of the measure are determined, shall not be given. The belief is that the Committee on Rules will give Farmer Hatch a special order of one day, and will leave him to fight it out and get closure adopted by the House if he can. The committee has already shown that it will take no such responsibility. Hatch's followers, however, are confident that they have the strength to get closure adopted in the open House. At any rate they are bound to force the test. Mr. Hatch said today that he did not care to make any threats, but he intended to have a vote before March 4. A resolution for the anti-option bill, he added, had been before the Rules committee for three weeks. If it did not act soon he would call his committee together, and if the instruction was given to him he would carry it out if an extra session became necessary. He asked for a day for the bill, and if given it he would see that a vote was obtained. He would yield gracefully to a square vote against the bill by a majority of the House, but did not intend to be beaten by filibusters.

A dispatch from St. Paul says that Col. Morton, one of the most extensive grain-dealers of the Dakotas, declares in favor of it.

It is said that Ben Butler, only a week previous to his death, gave an exhaustive opinion to some clients of his that the proposed anti-option law was unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court would so declare whenever the matter was brought before it. If this is true, and I am inclined to credit it, I have no doubt that a year hence little will be said with reference to the legislation now receiving such attention, and the Boards of Trade will be running at full blast at all commercial centers.

The following telegram was received today by Congressman J. Logan Chipman from T. G. Craig, President of the Detroit Board of Trade:

"Please note the immense Northwestern flour-milling interest already formed, as outlined by morning papers, anticipating passage anti-option bill. Please ventilate. Is it possible that our legislative bodies at Washington can be longer deceived as to the real incentive for this vicious bill?"

GEN. CARR WILL BE RETIRED TODAY.

President Harrison Adheres to His Original Purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Gen. Carr's protest did not avail. The President has adhered to his original purpose and directed his retirement. He gave the order just before his departure on his shooting trip this evening. It now remains to be seen whether Gen. Schofield's recommendation that Col. William P. Carlin be appointed to Gen. Carr's vacancy, with the view to his immediate retirement and the appointment of a young Colonel, will be carried out. Two things, however, are certain. The first is that Gen. Carr will be retired tomorrow and that Col. Otis will be given Brigadier-General-ship by this administration, whether he receives the appointment vice Carr or Carlin. Gen. Carr's friends are feeling sore over the President's decision to retire him. They do not deny that the law admits such action, but they do not like the law which they consider should only be applied as a means of weeding out those officers who are physically or for some other reason disqualified for the office they hold.

SENATE CONSIDERS THE MESSAGE.

Executive Session on the President's Hawaiian Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The diplomatic and consular and the military academy appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill went over without action.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. The amendments reported by the committee allowing to the widows of Chief-Justice Waite and Justice Miller of the Supreme Court the balances of their husbands' salaries for the year of their deaths ($8,745 and $7,419) were agreed to. The reading of the bill having been finished the reserved amendments were taken up and agreed to.

At 2 p. m. the Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the Senate, but at the request of Mr. Gorman it was laid aside temporarily and the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. A long discussion was still going on when Mr. Pruden, one of the secretaries of the President, appeared as the bearer of a message. As soon as it reached the Vice-President Mr. Sherman, knowing that it related to Hawaii, moved to proceed to executive business. The motion was agreed to.

When the doors were reopened the business of the Senate was suspended in order that fitting tribute might be made to the memory of Representative McDonald of New Jersey. The usual resolutions of regret were agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

PENSION AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED.

Mr. Boutelle Says Ex-Confederates Are Against Union Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—After the House had today passed the Senate bill giving Gen. Doubleday's widow $50 a month pension consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) spoke against the adoption of the proposed amendments of the pension law. Much as he regretted it it was his duty to say that the plain, unmistakable record of Congress showed that upon every question affecting the liberality of the government in pensioning the men who saved the life the ex-Confederate members had been almost uniformly and almost, if not quite, solid against it, and today, almost thirty years after the last shot of the war had ceased to reverberate, a political party which was coming into power the 4th of March next, whose headquarters were south of Mason and Dixon's line, was hastening to proclaim its policy.

Mr. Oates said that he had but one moment to say a word as to the misrepresentation of the ex-Confederates on the floor of this House, made by the gentleman from Maine, and proceeded to deny the allegations of Mr. Boutelle.

Mr. Cummings opposed the proposed legislation and addressed himself principally to the amendment withdrawing the pension of widows who were not married within five years after the end of the war. As a Democrat supporting a Democratic administration he declared that the veterans of New York City would never vote for any man, from wherever he came, who would vote to take the widows from the pension rolls because they were not married within five years after the close of the war.

After further debate general discussion was closed and the bill was read for amendments. The first offered was that recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, transferring the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Points of order were raised against this and other amendments of the committee, and without action on any of them the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

Chile and Peru Decline to Participate in the Naval Review.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Chile and Peru must now be added to the list of foreign countries which have declined invitations to participate in the naval review. Their declinations were received at the Navy Department today. The low state of the finances is the only reason assigned. Norway and Sweden have also declined. Only seven foreign countries have formally accepted the invitations. These are England, Portugal, Hayti, Netherlands, Brazil, Spain, and France.

Through the legation representatives in this country it is learned unofficially that Italy, Germany, and Russia contemplate accepting the invitation, but have delayed their formal notifications, because they want to see whether Congress will make the appropriation, and also to ascertain what number of vessels other countries will send, in order that their respective fleets will compare favorably with those of Great Britain and France.

Whisky Trust Inquiry Continued.

The inquiry into the whisky trust today began with the examination of Mr. Myers, manager of the rebate department of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company. In 1890 the company paid $1,273,645 rebate, in 1891 $2,285,958, and in 1892 $3,292,289. He could not give the amount of vouchers issued and rejected. Prof. Wiley, chemist of the agricultural department, gave the committee the result of his examination of essences and essential oils used in compounding whiskies and other liquors from spirits. These compounds could not be considered poisons. He did not consider them any more injurious to health than the straight goods, which, however, he considered preferable for medicinal purposes.

Only Two Bids for Steel Armor.

Bids were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy yesterday for 6,700 tons of nickel-steel and Harveyized steel armor for vessels now being constructed for the navy in conformity with an act of Congress appropriating $4,000,000 for the purchase. There were only two bidders, the Carnegie Steel company of Pittsburg, Pa., and the Bethlehem iron works of Bethlehem, Pa. The prices asked for nickel-steel ranged from $525 to $650 per ton, according to the shape of the plate, and for Harveyized steel from $575 to $675 per ton.

New Postmasters Appointed.

The following Postmasters were appointed by the President today:

Pennsylvania—W. S. Ross, Meadville.
Iowa—Mrs. A. V. Weaver, Colfax.
Colorado—H. A. Ferguson, Colorado Springs.
Montana—E. H. Hubbard, Kalispell.
North Dakota—Oscar J. Purinton, Coopenstown; A. S. Ellingson, North Wood; J. B. Root, Oakes.

Judge Jackson Will Be Confirmed.

A fairy story has been floating around the Capitol that Judge Jackson will not be confirmed because Mr. Cleveland does not want it done. Jackson will be confirmed, regardless of Mr. Cleveland's wishes, but if there were any evidence that the President-elect were really against him there would be several additional Democratic votes in favor of confirmation.

President Leaves on a Shooting Trip.

The President left Washington this afternoon for Bengies, Md., to spend a few days in duck-shooting there. He was accompanied by ex-Senator Sewall of New Jersey, his companion on a number of similar trips. The President will be the guest of the club at Bengies.

Capital Briefs.

With reference to the story that the Kearsarge has been ordered to Key West to check a filibustering expedition, Acting Secretary Soley today reported that there was nothing in the rumor.

The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed on Frederick Barber (colored) for the murder of his mistress by pushing her into the Georgetown Canal.

Dr. John B. Hamilton of Rush College is in the city for the purpose of conferring with Secretary Charles Foster of the Treasury Department regarding the National quarantine now before the President.

Lieut. L. K. Reynolds of the United States navy, commanding the coast survey steamer Endeavor now stationed at the navy yard in this city, was run over by one of the Washington and Georgetown railway cable cars this evening. Both legs were broken above the knees.

No action has been taken or is likely to be taken by the Treasury Department other than that already published to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese have until May 5 to register. So far as the department is advised only a few have availed themselves of the privileges afforded by this bill.

The President has recognized Charles Louis St. John, Consul of her Britannic Majesty for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, to reside at New Orleans, and Edward Henry Rawson Walker, Consul of her Britannic Majesty for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, to reside at Charleston.

GETS A MEDAL FOR EFFICIENT WORK.

Peter Koerfer Awarded a Prize for Excellence in Railway Postal Service.

Peter Koerfer, postal clerk on the Chicago and Burlington road, who lives at No. 790 West Taylor street, has just been awarded a gold medal for his faithfulness and efficiency in the service. Under date of March 16, 1892, announcement was made that the Postmaster-General would present a gold medal to the

PETER KOERFER'S MEDAL.

railway postal clerk in each of the eleven divisions of the railway mail service who, under the rule prescribed by the General Superintendent and approved by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, made the best record in his division in that calendar year. The cards representing postoffices distributed by routes or to counties, the number of separations, the cards per minute cased correctly, the error slip record, and the car work were all to be given due weight in passing upon the clerk's record.

The period durng which the contest was to run having expired, a committee was appointed to examine the records and to determine who were entitled to the medals. The result was as follows:

District No.	Name.	Railway postoffice.	Per cent correct.
1	W. A. Manchester	Boston & Albany	99.94
2	Harry P. Smith	Greenport & New York	98.84
3	H. F. Gregory	Washington & Charlotte	100.00
4	W. L. M. Austin	Charlotte & Albany	100.00
5	J. C. Edgerton	Grafton & Cincinnati	99.86
6	Peter Koerfer	Chicago & Burlington	99.63
7	George F. Bliss	Kansas City & Denver	99.60
8	Edward Burns	Redding & Sacramento	100.00
9	W. W. Allen Jr.	New York & Chicago	99.70
10	W. J. Waulfe	Minneapolis & Council Bluffs	99.89
11	W. O. Ware	St. Louis & Texarkana	99.79

Besides the men who received medals twenty were accorded the honor of special mention.

The medal received by Mr. Koerfer is a beautiful bit of workmanship about the size of a silver dollar. It is suspended to a bar on which are the letters R. M. S. On the face in a square is a bas-relief of a fast mail train. Above this is a figure of a man on horseback, representing the mail service of the olden time, and beneath it a couple of mail bags. On the back of the medal, encircling the disk, is "U. S. Railway Mail Service. Postmaster-General's Medal." Within this is the inscription:

Presented to Peter Koerfer, Clerk Class 2, Chicago and Burlington R. P. D., in recognition of superior industry and efficiency and for having distributed 99.63 per cent of 5,429 cards at the competitive examination of 1892. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General.

No Anti-Pyrine in Bromo-Seltzer.
Cures all headaches. Trial bottle 10c.

CABINET STORY TOLD.

HOW CLEVELAND SELECTED HIS OFFICIAL ADVISERS.

Judge Gresham Was Not His Original Choice, but He Hailed the Possibility with Joy—Whitney's Refusal to Enter the Political Family—Dickinson for the Chicago Judge—How Bissell and Lamont Secured Their Places—Judge Wilson May Be Attorney-General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Early in January, when Mr. Cleveland was talking with some of his friends about his Cabinet, he said that he did not know why, after the offers were made and accepted, there should be any secrecy about the appointments, and he went so far as to say that he was willing himself informally to announce his selections, even if the Cabinet was complete by the first week in February, as he hoped it would be. He has fulfilled the expectations of his friends that he would again depart from precedent and announce his Cabinet to the country before he sent the names to the Senate.

The only appointment in the Cabinet which has any political purpose, and which was not of Mr. Cleveland's original selection, is that of Judge Gresham. In this appointment Mr. Cleveland has yielded to the suggestions of the politicians who managed his campaign, suggestions which became at times earnest pleadings. He of course would not have accepted Judge Gresham had his judgment after his interview with the Judge not justified the suggestions of the politicians respecting Gresham's personality and ability. The appointment is as purely the result of political maneuver as was the creation of James Buchanan's Cabinet for him by the men who made his acceptance of it a condition precedent to his nomination. In these maneuverings Mr. Cleveland had no hand; likely Judge Gresham did not.

Mr. Whitney and the National committee last fall, as soon as Gresham had declined the Populist nomination and published his letter of committal to Cleveland, determined to identify the Judge as closely as possible with Mr. Cleveland's administration. This would be in line with the alliances which the National committee made with the Populists in the Far West. Mr. Whitney believed that the identification of Judge Gresham with Cleveland's administration would make permanent the breach created in the Republican party in the Mississippi Valley and farther west last summer.

Portfolio Offered to Whitney.

After Mr. Cleveland's election he turned first to Mr. Whitney, rather expecting that his long-time friend would accept the department. But Mr. Whitney made it plain before Christmas that he was not able for business reasons to be distracted by a political career at present. He even went so far as to publicly assert what he had privately communicated to Mr. Cleveland. Whether this refusal of Mr. Whitney led to something of constraint in the relations between these two men, or whether Mr. Whitney's extensive and pressing business negotiations, combined with his domestic sorrows, occasioned the apparent infrequency of intercourse or not, is a matter upon which the politicians disagree. At all events, Mr. Whitney has seen little or nothing of Mr. Cleveland since Jan. 1, and the impression is he has not even through mutual friends consulted greatly with the President-elect.

It is now known that Mr. Cleveland soon after election had at least four places in his Cabinet and probably five decided on so that he regarded the formation of his official family as the lightest of the tasks which would be imposed upon him. The first to go to Mr. Phelps, his former Minister to Great Britain, as a possible selection for the State Department. The post was not offered to Mr. Phelps, perhaps because Mr. Cleveland was assured that the ex-Minister would feel compelled to decline it. He had one sufficient reason for such declination in his present relations to the government as counsel in the Bering Sea negotiations. But if he had not been able to offer such good excuse, it is thought here that Mr. Phelps would have declined anyway.

Then Mr. Bayard was summoned to this city, but the most intimate of Mr. Cleveland's friends have never been able yet to learn whether the State Department was offered to its former chief or whether Mr. Cleveland simply sought to obtain from Bayard suggestions which would fix his attention upon some other man.

Judge Gresham's Name Proposed.

While the Bayard conferences were progressing there came an intimation straight from men who managed Mr. Cleveland's campaign that possibly Judge Gresham might take a Cabinet post. This announcement was a surprise to Mr. Cleveland himself. He told one of his friends that he had never considered Judge Gresham in that relation and that the report was unauthorized. If unauthorized it was sent forth with a purpose. The design behind this announcement was not so much to obtain public sentiment as indirectly to bring to Mr. Cleveland's attention the notion that after all it might be good political consideration if he chose Gresham, and the maneuver was successful.

Why not? Dickinson was the first man who, speaking to Mr. Cleveland of this hint, asked him why not after all choose Gresham. Dickinson had declined himself the State Department on the plea that it would be an injustice to his family, and he made a frank statement of his pecuniary condition and his future prospects to Mr. Cleveland. He suggested that Gresham had all the qualifications which a great Secretary of State should possess. To call him to the Cabinet would be to recognize that great body which had swung away from the Republican party, part of which had gone to the Democracy and part of which had used the Populist party as a stepping-stone to a landing hereafter.

Dickinson thus preparing the way others followed it. The report here is that Chairman Harrity earnestly recommended Gresham's appointment, and, notwithstanding the reports which have come from Washington, I was told this morning on high authority that Mr. Carlisle had pronounced the selection an ideal one, both from the political and the statesmen points of view. Whitney was enthusiastic for it. He said that Gresham's appointment would clinch the victory of November, and pains were taken that this opinion should be carried to Mr. Cleveland.

Whitney Arranged the Meeting.

Mr. Whitney himself arranged for the meeting between Judge Gresham and Mr. Cleveland, and the President-elect, believing that he should yield something to the politicians who made his canvass, was of acceptable disposition when Judge Gresham called upon him. The personality of the Judge was all that was necessary to finish this arrangement. He is of exactly that personal impress which Cleveland admires. He had not been in Cleveland's presence ten minutes before Mr. Cleveland said to him as reported: "This is my Secretary."

Mr. Cleveland saw the political advantages, and was impressed with Judge Gresham's opinion that there is a break-up of parties, certainly in the West, going on.

If Mr. Whitney became Secretary of State either Lamont or Bissell would have been left behind, for even Cleveland would hardly dare to have taken three members of the Cabinet from New York State. Compelled to look elsewhere for a Secretary Mr. Cleveland decided before the first of January that he would take Bissell and Lamont into the Cabinet. His first impression was in favor of making Lamont Postmaster-General, and in fact on the New Year's holiday he told Lamont in the most formal way that he should call him to the Cabinet in charge of the Post-office Department. Lamont hesitated a little about that particular office, and he was informed by Mr. Cleveland that the post was not finally determined upon.

The suggestion was made to Cleveland that with the transfer of the Pension Office to the War Department and with a man of ferreting capacity at the head of the War Department perhaps great reforms might be established and possibly some abuses corrected, and this suggestion was sufficient to lead Cleveland to decide to put the most peaceful and unmilitant of men at the head of the War Department.

How Bissell Got the Place.

In 1885 Mr. Cleveland wanted to call his old chum Bissell to the Cabinet, but could not see his way clear. Bissell's disappointment was grievous, but he bore it in a manly fashion and was content when Cleveland appointed his elder brother to a lucrative post. Early in January, after Lamont's place was decided upon, Mr. Cleveland fixed upon Bissell for Attorney-General, and, curiously enough, came to that determination without having said a word to Mr. Bissell about it. Mr. Bissell's friends in Buffalo, feeling that some demonstration would be necessary, came to New York to plead with the President-elect. Some of them were anxious to get an earnest indorsement for Bissell from the anti-snappers' organization. When Bissell's friends were not present Cleveland was enthusiastic in his favor. He said to one group of men who were calling upon him in effect: "Bissell is as competent for the Attorney-General's office as any man of his age who has ever held it. He is a great deal better lawyer than I am, and he is an able man. Besides that he has been my friend for twenty-five years. I hated to disappoint him in 1885, and I don't propose to disappoint him now."

To another delegation who were talking with Mr. Cleveland about Bissell he said that he proposed to consult his own convenience while making up his Cabinet instead of that of other people, as he did in 1885, and that he believed he had some rights and personal interest to be considered in the matter. Mr. Cleveland had been compelled to change Bissell from the Legal Department to the Post-office Department.

Judge Wilson May Be Attorney-General.

Mr. Cleveland has yearned for Judge Wilson's official companionship. Knowing Wilson's ambition to serve as Speaker, Mr. Cleveland was willing that he should have opportunity to make a canvass for that office, and some of Cleveland's intimate friends here did begin a campaign. The Crisp incident at the Reform club dinner was a part of it. But it was soon made manifest both to Judge Wilson and to Mr. Cleveland that the Speaker's gavel was not for Wilson, and then Mr. Cleveland fixed on him for the Department of Justice. There is some entanglement about this yet. Whether Wilson has declined it, as some think likely, or whether there are other contingencies which Mr. Cleveland is compelled to regard, is not known. The best opinion here is that if he can bring it about he will appoint Judge Wilson Attorney-General.

Mr. Cleveland even before election had persuaded himself that if elected he should call Mr. Carlisle to the Treasury Department. Mr. Carlisle was summoned to New York and Gray Gables during the campaign, but in the consultations he received no hint of Cleveland's purpose. He got an intimation early in December, but he thought little of it. Carlisle was of opinion that Mr. Cleveland would, in case Mr. Whitney did not enter the Cabinet, offer the Treasury Department to his old Secretary, Mr. Fairchild. To have offered Mr. Fairchild the Treasury Department would have been to pay the highest recognition to those in New York State who, at great expense in money and time and at personal sacrifice, had flanked the Hill movement. It was even reported that Mr. Cleveland had offered the Treasury to Mr. Fairchild, but that was never done.

Brought Pressure on Mr. Carlisle.

The first public association of Mr. Carlisle's name with the Cabinet came from an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland, who said that the Senator would be offered the State Department. That proposition was manifestly absurd upon its face, but only a day or two after this announcement Mr. Carlisle received the formal offer of the Treasury Department. To Mr. Cleveland's amazement he hesitated and it is probably the fact that the only time in his political career when Cleveland ever brought urgent pressure to bear upon any man to take a public office was that with which he sought to influence Mr. Carlisle. To a company who called upon him early in January and who suggested that Mr. Carlisle was second only to himself in ability, Mr. Cleveland showed indignation that the comparison had been made. "He is the ablest thinker upon financial questions in this country. There is no comparison between us. He could prepare a tariff bill without aid in a few days. He understands financial legislation for the last thirty years. He is not to be annoyed with officeseekers or the drudgery of the department. I shall take care that assistant secretaries are appointed who will relieve him of these embarrassments."

Thus Mr. Cleveland is quoted as speaking of Mr. Carlisle, and it is the belief here that it was the promise to relieve him of the irksome duties of the department which finally prevailed with the Senator.

This is the story of the Cabinet selections so far as they have been made. Mr. Cleveland feels bound by no obligation, and regards his own late inclination respecting Gresham as sufficient recognition of the political services of his managers. He turns towards Hoke Smith, not because politicians suggest it, but because Mr. Smith defied the Hill influence in Georgia. He has been disposed from the beginning to repudiate the alleged bargain made with the friends of Gov. Gray of Indiana, and he will make up the rest of his Cabinet unbiased by any influence brought to bear upon him, but simply to suit his personal disposition. There may be some surprises yet, but his further appointments will not be influenced by what are usually called political considerations.

HOLLAND.

WOULD NOT APPEAR IN A FALSE LIGHT.

Judge Field Tells How Judge Gresham Was True to His Faith in 1888.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—Judge E. C. Field of Crown Point, Ind., who was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1888, talked about the Gresham appointment to a reporter tonight. He said:

You ask me what I think of Judge Gresham's appointment? I answer that after voting for him on every ballot in the National convention of '88 it does not take much of a prophet to divine that I am rejoiced over his promotion and especially pleased with the wisdom and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland in making this selection. But I have no patience with or respect for some Republican papers now charging the Judge with political perfidy. I think he is the truest friend and most courageous where his convictions of right and wrong are involved I ever knew. A piece of inside history of the National convention of '88 best demonstrates his exalted character. It will be remembered that the charge was industriously made against his loyalty to the extreme tariff views then espoused by his adversaries in the convention. It was deemed expedient to have the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publish an editorial Thursday morning of the first week of the convention, putting at rest all doubts of the position of the Judge on this question. Accordingly a committee, consisting of Maj. W. H. Calkins, Senator Graham, and myself, was appointed to have this editorial appear by authority of Judge Gresham. Wednesday about 11 o'clock at night we besieged Mr. Nixon, editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, to write and publish such an editorial. He wrote it, and we all agreed that it would leave no room to doubt the Judge's soundness on the tariff. Mr. Nixon then said: "Of course you have seen the Judge and have obtained his consent." We said we had not, but would vouch for his approval of it. He said: "That won't do. I guess you don't know the Judge very well."

We decided to go to the Palmer House, where Judge Gresham was then boarding. It was after midnight and the Judge was in bed, little thinking that he would be called on to decide a question that would certainly put him out of the reach of Presidential possibilities at that convention. We were for Gresham, and his peaceful slumber was no barrier to our enthusiasm or purpose. He stood before us in his white night robe, the embodiment of purity, Maj. Calkins made the explanation and assured the Judge that the publication by his authority would secure his nomination and election. There was a pause for a moment, and the Judge looked handsomer and braver than I ever saw him, and then he said:

"I appreciate your friendship and the good offices you are performing in my behalf, but President or no President, you cannot publish that editorial by my authority because I do not believe in it. It is better that I should not be nominated than to commit myself to that doctrine."

The editorial was not published.

Mr. Nixon was seen last evening, but declined to make any statement regarding the matter. "That is a dead and gone affair," he said, "and I decline to resurrect it."

"But the matter has been resurrected by Judge Field."

"I know all about the dispatch purporting to be an interview with Judge Field, and I have nothing to say. Judge Gresham always has been a good friend of mine, and I do not care to be mixed up in this matter in any way."

Woman's Relief Home to Be Relocated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Board of Managers of the Illinois Woman's Relief Corps Home has been in session here considering an unexpected change in the situation of affairs with respect to the location of the proposed home at Homer. As a result they have secured their release from the contract they made some months ago to locate the home at Homer and the privilege to reopen the question of location and ask for propositions from other cities. They state their reasons for this action in an open letter,

BIG SUM OF MONEY.

USED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE PANAMA COMPANY.

Jesse Seligman Tells for What Purposes the Funds Were Disbursed—Over $40,000,000 Checked Out of His Bank—Gen. Grant Was Offered the Chairmanship of the Organization in the United States but Refused—Then Mr. Thompson Proved Acceptable to De Lesseps.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Big figures came to the surface today when the special committee of the House of Representatives which is investigating the American end of the Panama scandal heard the testimony of Jesse Seligman of J. W. Seligman & Co., one of the members of the American committee. He testified that he first became permanently connected with the American committee of the Panama Canal company in March, 1881. His connection resulted from a suggestion of the Paris house of Seligman, in behalf of Ferdinand de Lesseps, that the Seligmans should act as members of the American committee to protect the interests of the canal and secure the neutrality of the United States in relation to it. Similar communications were sent to Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Winslow, Lanier & Co. These gentlemen met for the first time in the office of the Panama Canal company in the Mills Building at the call of the witness. There was no Secretary and no minutes of that meeting. It was understood that the members of the committee were to receive a compensation. In March, 1881, the American committee was fully organized, with Richard W. Thompson as Chairman. The office of the committee was and remained in the Mills Building in a room adjoining the banking-house of Seligman & Co. Salaries began in March, 1881. The committee was constituted to protect the interests of the canal and secure American neutrality. Mr. Thompson was first approached on the subject of accepting the American Chairmanship by Mr. Seligman in a letter addressed to him in the West in December of 1880. His reply was that he could not think of accepting such a position without consulting the President (Mr. Hayes). Subsequently Mr. Thompson wrote that he was free to accept the place if offered.

"What evidence had you that Mr. Hayes gave his assent to Mr. Thompson accepting the place?,'

"Nothing except the statement of Mr. Thompson."

"Mr. Hayes never told you so?"

"No, sir."

Gen. Grant Declined to Serve.

The place had been offered by Mr. Seligman to Gen. Grant, by authority of De Lesseps, with a salary of $25,000 for life. Gen. Grant declining, the American committee suggested Mr. Thompson, and De Lesseps replied that he would gladly appoint him.

Mr. Seligman admitted that he was aware that the effort to obtain subscriptions in Paris for the Panama Canal in 1879 had failed because of the apprehensions in France that the United States was hostile and would put in force the Monroe doctrine.

"It was necessary then to overcome the opposition in the United States and the committee was appointed to accomplish that object?"

"Yes, sir."

In regard to the matter of compensation Mr. Seligman said it was first agreed that $7,500,000 was to be divided among the firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and J. W. Seligman & Co. for the payment of salaries for their services. This agreement was subsequently modified. De Lesseps formed a powerful banking syndicate abroad and in this country, and allowed them 2 per cent on the $300,000,000 of stock and $300,000,000 of bonds which had been or were to be issued by the Canal company. The members of the syndicate in this country were the "American committee."

"Something was to be done for the remuneration granted," said Col. Fellows. "Now tell us, Mr. Seligman, what you did to earn your compensation."

"Well, we had to pacify the Panama railroad company. They obstructed the construction of the canal in many ways. The opposition of Colombia had to be resisted. The committee looked after much of the purchases of material and supplies. They gave a great deal of time to furthering the interests of the canal in this and other ways."

Six million francs was paid to the American committee altogether, one quarter of which was paid when the committee was formed and the rest in six annual installments. To each of the banking houses forming the American committee there was paid $400,000.

How the Controversy with Colombia Arose.

With relation to the purchase of the Panama railroad Mr. Seligman said that the committee knew that Trenor W. Park was the chief holder of the stock of the railroad company. After the acquisition of the railroad the American committee became directors. Out of this transaction arose the controversy with the Colombian Government. It was compromised by the payment of various sums at different times.

Mr. Seligman explained to Congressman Patterson that the American bankers of the Panama Canal company were Seligman & Co. In all $40,000,000 was deposited there to the credit of the Canal company. The money is all gone. His relation as banker to the Canal company was the ordinary one of a banker paying out funds upon deposit upon order of persons authorized to draw upon them. Mr. Seligman expressed his willingness to submit the books of his firm and promised to produce them. Mr. Seligman was closely questioned as to the reasons for selecting Richard W. Thompson as Chairman of the committee, and said that it was because he was a great statesman. He offered the place to Gen. Grant because they were great friends.

Mr. Seligman testified that $160,000 had been on deposit to the credit of Chairman Thompson in addition to the $40,000,000, and his books would show how that amount was expended. The reason why 68,000 shares of the Panama railroad stock were bought when a much smaller amount constituted a majority was that Mr. Park stipulated that all the stockholders should be treated alike. In Mr. Seligman's opinion the stock was worth what was paid for it—$250 a share.

The committee has adjourned to meet next in Washington.

FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid, a Missionary, Will Advocate Another Plan at Washington.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid, American Presbyterian missionary at Chi-Nan-Fu, North China, who has lived ten years among the Chinese, is at the Brevoort House. Before returning to this country he was seen by a number of leading mandarins, who urged him to exert what influence he could against the Geary bill. He will go from here to New York and thence to Washington, and will confer with a number of politicians about the matter. Speaking of the conditions and feeling yesterday Mr. Reid said:

The feeling on the American measures is confined to the inhabitants of the Canton districts and the officials of the higher classes, and it is becoming such that the enforcement of the exclusion law may result seriously for some of us. In particular the officials complain that the Chinese now here are not subjects of the United States but are still Chinese, and hence their treatment makes the question an international one. Since Western nations forced their way into China business-men, travelers, and missionaries have stood on treaty rights and international law. In all the treaties is the favored nation clause, by which the rights to one nation must be given to us, and Americans have gained much by such considerations, and the passage of the exclusion bill is looked upon as a peculiar act at least.

As all foreigners meet restriction in China we think it right that there should be restriction on the American side. In China any favor or any limitation is decided by treaty, and we think the same should be done in this case. If the exclusion bill goes into effect we do not anticipate any extra measure against it, but we will be annoyed in innumerable ways. In fact, in case the law goes into effect we shall expect not the protection of our own government but of that of China. As to the extent of the powers to be gained by treaty I think a competent commission could gain all that is desired. If the Hawaiian Islands are annexed there will be found many Asiatic people there, and they are of the best business-men of the place. I am not an official envoy, but have been requested by many Chinese officials to try to bring about better relations.

HE IS NOT AFRAID OF BLACKMAILERS.

What N. C. Creede, the Colorado Millionaire, Says of Attempts to Touch Him.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—An attempted blackmailing scheme upon the millionaire N. C. Creede, who suddenly sprang into prominence and great wealth a couple of years ago by discovering the rich camp which bears his name, was brought to light here today by learning the fact that Floyd Harvey, a young man who was taken from a Pullman car on Feb. 4 at Wilson, Kas., and died this morning of morphine poisoning, was the same man who registered at the Southern Hotel here on Jan. 28 as A. L. Abbott, and that he was a nephew of Mr. Creede. Abbott remained at the hotel two days and attracted general attention, and there was much curiosity among the people who saw him to know what his business was, but he was reticent with all those about the house and appeared to enjoy the evident curiosity he caused in those about him. He was tall, his face was pale and smooth, and he always had a cigarette in his mouth. He was well dressed, and wore a diamond stud and ring. As the matter was being talked over yesterday by the hotel people and those who had seen the young man, it was recalled that one evening Abbott had got into a conversation with a resident of the city who had gone into the hotel one afternoon and that he appeared to have made a confidant of this man, an entire stranger to him, for the man volunteered the statement after Abbott had left him that the fellow must be crazy and left the hotel. This man was found and asked what Abbott had said to him, and he replied that Abbott told him he was going to get $5,000 from Mr. Creede under the threat of revealing his true identity to the world and bringing to light the fact that he was a fugitive from justice. His story was that Mr. Creede was born and raised in Jasper County, Ia., and that between sixteen and twenty years ago his father had a farm there, but that poor crops and other matters compelled him to mortgage it. Being unable to pay it when due, the farm had been lost, and in a controversy with the mortgagee over the matter the present millionaire Creede, whose real name was William Harvey, had killed him and then left the country. He thought Mr. Creede with his millions would certainly pay $5,000 for his reticence on the subject. The next day Abbott left the hotel without paying his bill and was next heard of where he died. Mr. Creede was seen today by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE at his home in this city, but was averse to talking of the matter. In answering the question whether Floyd Harvey was his nephew he said: "Yes, I had a nephew by that name who died the other day. I don't know anything of the boy because I have never seen him. I have a letter from his father at Leon, Ia., saying his son had died in Kansas. I have never known of him being in Pueblo and think if he had been here he would have called on me. I don't take much stock in this blackmailing scheme unless the boy was being helped by somebody, because I think he was a country boy without much acquaintance with the world and would not try such business himself. His father is my half-brother and my name is Creede and always has been. This is the first time I have heard the full story," continued the old prospector. "But some one has been endeavoring to work me for some weeks and I have wondered who he was referring to in his letters." He then read a letter dated Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 19, which asked for $1,000 and wound up by saying: "Send it at once and ask no questions." A little later a letter came from Denver asking for the money again and concluded by saying: "I am tired monkeying with you, Bill, and perhaps you have never heard of Dunreath, Jasper County, Iowa. I have you and if you don't put up I will say something that you won't like."

"These letters are the craziest things I ever saw," said Mr. Creede, "and I sometimes think I would rather be a poor prospector in the mountains without any one to disturb or threaten me. But I have nothing in my life to conceal, and am therefore not afraid of blackmailers at all." It was very evident, however, that the successful miner is more or less worried over the matter and it is believed he knows a great deal more of this transaction than he will tell.

LEON, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Floyd Harvey died at Wilson, Kas., Feb. 2, from an overdose of opium. The report that he attempted to blackmail Creede, the mining king, is not credited here. The young man was a nephew of Creede and is well thought of here.

SOCIETY AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Dinners by Secretary and Mrs. Elkins and Senator and Mrs. Brice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Secretary and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner last night at which the decorations were lilies of the valley. The guests were: Senator and Miss Higgins, Senator and Mrs. Mills, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Assistant Postmaster-General and Mrs. Rathbone, Prof. and Mrs. White, Gen. and Mrs. N. L. Jeffries, Mme. Romero, Dr. Hammond, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Miss Elkins.

Senator and Mrs. Brice gave a dinner party last night. The decorations were white lilies and American beauty roses. The guests were: Prince

112,263—Patrick McLinden vs. John S. Thomas. Cause, $5,000. A. Sullivan, atty.
112,264—S. Cohen vs. F. G. Arbeiter. Appeal.
112,265—Alex Luce vs. Ed. Bert. Same.
112,266—Bill. Suppressed.
112,267—Same.
112,268—Bill. Suppressed.
112,269—Albert Doerr vs. Christian Borlstein. Trespass; $5,000. F. D. Minor, atty.
112,270—Agnes E. Blain vs. Stephen Blain. Conf. Judge; $3,708. J. R. Mair, atty.
112,271—Joel Schultz vs. Elizabeth Schultz et al. Bill to set aside and confirm title. Murphy & Galvin, solrs.
112,272—Ida Lund vs. Magnus Lund. Bill for sep. maint. and support.
112,273—The Midland Co. vs. Frank N. Bradshaw et al. Conf. Judge; $564.06. D. C. Kelleher, atty.
112,274—Delany & Murphy vs. James Redmond. Same; $54.93. F. I. Byrne, atty.
112,275—Ferdinand Otto vs. Henrietta Waler. Same; $136. W. Coolidge, atty.
112,276—C. F. Farnow vs. Fred Hansen. Appeal.
112,277—Charles A. Spencer vs. Charles G. Spencer. Bill for div. Willard & Boysen, solrs.
112,278—Peter C. Brooks vs. W. M. Thomas et al. Conf. Judge; $121. E. B. Wright, atty.
112,279—Clara G. Brooks vs. Schuttler Mfg. Co. Same; $109.80. Same atty.
112,280—H. Davis vs. William Milan. Case; $1,000. D. F. & F. A. Hendricks, attys.
112,281—Bill. Suppressed.
112,282—Carl Seedlger vs. Otto C. Kluer et al. Case; $5,000. J. P. Ahrens, atty.
112,283—Julius Krips vs. Dooke Krips. Bill for div. Meyer & Coffman, solrs.
112,284—John Freedman, for use of James Berry vs. Hans Hansen. Appeal.
112,285—Lockwood & Strickland vs. J. C. Woodworth et al. Bill for mechs. lien; $655.18. F. T. Murphy, atty.
112,286—Michael Coster vs. John Gasner et al. Conf. Judge; $1,783.30. Rice & Stone, attys.
112,287—Henry Anderson vs. Andrew Anderson et vs. Henry Cribben et al. Case; $5,000. Blanke & Clymer, attys.
112,288—Hilfield Lodge—112,327—W. T. Harkiness vs. A. C. Bawiet et al. Creditor's bill; $200. Winters & Jackson, solrs.
112,251—N. Monshausen vs. K. Hexter et al. Bill for accty. and inj. George Burry, solr.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—10,531—De Angeure vs. N. W. M. A. Assn.; dedt., $268.80.—10,650—Middleton vs. Riggs; dedt., $217.18.—10,401—Kirchoff vs. Williams; dedt., $1,041.56.—Conley vs. C. W. D. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $300 and sat.—5,493—Same vs. Same; on fdg. $675 and sat.—10,044—Fiske vs. Hanson; on fdg. $2,500 and sat.—116,082—Spring vs. W. C. St. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $40 and sat.—6,434—Foster vs. B. St. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $300 and sat.
JUDGE WINDES—4,627—Hewitt vs. Bourke; on affts. $216.80.

Decrees.

JUDGE RWING—4,043—Austin vs. Temple; dec. sale.
JUDGE TULEY—769—Burns vs. Bordeaux; final dec.
JUDGE COLLINS—110,147—Sarah from Chas. H. Burt; dec. div.—1,855—Fortunate from Tony Tomasulla; dec. div.—3,503—Frantiska from Matnias Zink; dec. div.—4,346—Heinrich from Katharina Wagner; dec. div.—4,407—Maria from Johann Nowlicki; same.—4,236—Fannie from Frederick Brown; same.
JUDGE HORTON—2,832—F. H. B. L. & H. A. vs. Donovan; dec. apptg. mas. rept., sale and dist.—2,761—Same vs. Gallagher; same.—2,726—Quettel vs. Guerteal; dec. apptg. comm.—3,084—Fowler vs. Tronton; final dec.

Calls for Today.

JUDGE GARNHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Admiralls Nos. 227 and 228.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 3,648, 3,650, 3,653, 3,727, and 3,627. No. 3,639 on hg.
JUDGE GOGGIN—No court.
JUDGE TULEY—General business.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court.
JUDGE WINDES—Nos. 2,590, 35, 39, and 23. No. 61 on hg.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 1,818, 2,580, 2,601, 2,631, 2,645, 2,675, and 2,732.
JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 108,160 on hg.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 106,951 on hg.
JUDGE ADAMS—Criminal call.
JUDGE WINDES—Nos. 2,702, 2,107, No. 2,970 on hg.
JUDGE SCALES—Trial call at 10 a. m. and No. 10,409 at 2 p. m.
JUDGE PETTERGRAPH—General business.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,412, 1,414, 1,415 Superior Court. Nos. 1,712, 14, 1,465, 1,466, 1,467, 1,470, 1,483, 1,491, 1,494, 1,497, 1,502, 1,507, and 1,509.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,069, 70, 492, 494, 495, 1,106, 1,597, 1,813, 1,818, and 1,808.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 283, 746, 1,023, 1,045, 1,066, and 1,145.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court cases submitted:
Fets vs. City of Detroit: Canal Street Gravel Road Company vs. Fraser; Warren vs. Holbeck et al; Hathaway et al vs. Judie; Knapp, executor, vs. Knapp; Dawson vs. The Iron Range and Huron Bay Company; McCallum vs. Johnson. Call for Tuesday—98, 117, 118, 120, 121, 73, 74, 109, 122, 123, 124.

ELECTRIC ROAD INCORPORATED.

It Is Called the "Chicago, Niles and Norwood Rapid Transit Company."

The Chicago, Niles and Norwood Rapid Transit company, capital $500,000, which filed articles of incorporation yesterday, according to F. A. Bingham, one of the incorporators, is formed for the purpose of constructing an electric road in the localities indicated in its title.

"We have got no right of way as yet, and I object to telling the route proposed until we are further along," said Mr. Bingham. "For that reason we have proceeded quietly, but I believe the road will be commenced this summer. We intend to use an electric trolley system. Altogether nine miles of road are contemplated. We shall be able to furnish electric light to the vicinity and ought to start off with customers for 5,000 incandescent lights."

Mr. Bingham says the projected road plans to make two city connections, and if this is done two fares of five cents each will be charged.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Attorney Jesse Baldwin and the Rev. W. T. Mills, President of the Harvey World's Fair Hotel and Entertainment company, which burned last week, have yesterday been settling their claims against the insurance companies. The adjustment on this loss was $60,500 on a total insurance of $73,500. Of this insurance $49,500 was in the regular companies and the balance in companies not authorized to do business in this State. Mr. Baldwin anticipates great difficulty in obtaining the claims against the latter. He is encouraged somewhat in some respects that the Harvey Hotel list of insurance was the worst he had ever seen. Some of the companies, he finds, have no existence. On the other hand, Mr. Baldwin finds that several of the underwriters from whom, under ordinary circumstances, it would be impossible to collect claims, are apt to pay because the parties heads of these can be threatened with imprisonment unless they effect a settlement. One of the undergrounders on the Harvey Hotel list is J. P. Elderkin of Cincinnati, the man, tried at Cincinnati on a charge of employing the mails for fraudulent purposes. Elderkin, Mr. Baldwin says, represented several of the underground companies that had lines on the Harvey World's Fair Hotel.

The Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters finished its regular business yesterday. At 6 p. m. the underwriters and their guests sat down to a banquet in the Underwriters' Hotel. George H. Lovejoy was the toastmaster, and President Washington Hesing and Fenard Bressler responded. The responses to toasts were: Dr. B. T. Wise, "The Illinois State Board"; Prof. H. H. Rasswciler, "My Impressions of Field Work and Men"; J. W. Rothgerber, "The Adjustment of Losses and the Effect on Legislation"; C. L. French, "Government and Other Boards"; Charles Schneider, "The Non-Tariff Compact." Among the guests were: Assistant Manager Wiley Littlefohn, Connecticut; Manager Whitlock, Glens Falls; Assistant Manager Rogers Porter, German-American; Assistant Manager A. H. Dean, Springfield; Assistant Manager G. E. Kline, Continental; and L. C. Funkhauser.

The officers of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association are annoyed at the uncertainty that exists among the agents as to which body, the association or the office of the late Cook County Compact, has the right to promulgate rates. Because many of the association's members appear to think that this authority still rests with the compact manager, the following notice was issued yesterday by President Ayars of the association: "All members desiring rates on risks within the corporate limits of the city must apply to T. A. Bowden, Superintendent of Surveys, who is the only person authorized to make rates for the Underwriters' Association of Chicago."

Though little has been heard from the Chicago Mutual Life Insurance company since its organization and the election of officers last December, those interested have made considerable progress. An order has been issued that all subscriptions to stock must be paid by March 1. The policy forms are being prepared and it is expected the company will be ready to begin writing inside of two months. As yet no Secretary has been chosen, though it is reported that Mr. Brinkerhoff, lately in charge of the State Insurance Department, has been mentioned favorably for the position.

In reply to the statement made in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday on the Woman's Life company the general manager of the Penn Mutual Life says: "Women are written on precisely the same terms and conditions offered men. To remove all objection a special board of examiners consisting of women physicians is appointed by the companies."

The rate on the Badenoch Bros.' planing mill, which caught fire yesterday, was advanced about two years ago by the Cook County Inspect because of the inefficiency of the sprinkler system with which it was equipped. The rate was 5.90.

H. H. Lantz of Des Moines, A. H. Michener of Minneapolis, and W. Warren of Decatur, Ill., were in the city yesterday visiting the general agents of their companies.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Reports submitted at today's session of the Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Michigan showed all the affairs of the association to be in a flourishing condition. Papers were read by H. H. Foster and Cyrus G. Tuthill of Dewagiac, Charles E. Garner of Lansing, and Newton E. Webb of Dewitt, and were warmly discussed. The Legislative committee was instructed to endeavor to secure legislation which would increase the facilities for determining the facts relative to fires suspected to be of incendiary origin or where it was believed fraud was committed, and to protest against the passage of the bill requiring companies in case of loss to pay the full face of the policy regardless of the value of the property destroyed. The following officers were elected: President, E. S. Burnett, Bancroft; Vice-President, O. F. Miller, Mason; Secretary and Treasurer, John E. Taylor, Greenville.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 15.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State to the following new companies:

The Chicago, Niles and Norwood Rapid Transit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to secure a right of way on public streets or highways from a point within the limits of the City of Chicago thence in a northwesterly direction to a point near the west line of the Township of Niles, thence in a southerly and southeasterly direction to another point within the limits of the City of Chicago, together with other branches connecting therewith, and to construct a single or double track electric street railway thereon, together with all the necessary switches and turnouts, and to furnish heat, light and power along the line of the same; incorporators, F. A. Bingham, Robert Ceder, and John P. Mass.

The British Military Tournament company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for giving military exhibitions; incorporators, Clair E. More, Albert N. Eastman, and Annie L. Woodward.

K. Porter Brewing company, at Joliet; capital stock, $175,000; to do a general brewing and malting business; incorporators, Edwin Porter, Michael F. Longhran, and John Theeler Sr.

The St. Louis Stamping company, at Granite City, Madison county; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture and stamping of tinners' findings; incorporators, F. G. Niedringhaus, William F. Niedringhaus, and Thomas K. Indringhaus.

The Mohawk Land and Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of lumber and the purchase of lands in California; incorporators, David May, William P. Guntherop, and Irvin C. Cary.

The Goodyear Drug company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for manufacturing and jobbing in druggists' sundries; incorporators, Frank Galbraith, L. D. Blackman, and Ray Brown.

The World's Fair Catholic Bureau of Information and Exchange, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to furnish accommodations to visitors at the World's Fair; incorporators, Charles E. Corrigan, William L. Delaney, and John W. Duffy.

Chicago Street Improvement company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for improving and repairing streets; incorporators, John Bonner, L. J. Nelson, and James Hallaran.

Wakefield Cash Shoe Store, at Bloomington; capital stock, $15,000; to buy retailing shoes; incorporators, Forster T. Wakefield, John O. Skinner, and James C. Wakefield.

The U. B. Grant Lodge No. 141, Knights of Pythias, at Moreland, Cook County; without capital stock; for fraternal purposes; incorporators, F. J. Bippus, D. H. Clark, and A. F. Richberg.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

[THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1893:

Lots 44 to 48, inclusive, in Block 2 of Ashland-av. addition to Lake View, being 125 ft. on Ashland-av. by 124 ft. deep.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Ashland-av. addition to Lake View, being 50 ft. on Ashland-av. by 124 ft. deep.

Lots 21 and 22, Block 2, Union Add to Evanston, Jan 11 (G. Kellogg to N. R. Marshall).. 13,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS 1 to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Joseph Fish, four 2-story brick stores, n e corner 92d and Halsted-sts. ..... $ 4,000
George Osterkamp, 3-story and basement brick flats, 191 Rumsey-st. 6,000
Eliza Conkling, 3-story and cellar brick flats, 108 Emerson-av. 4,200
Charles Bruse, two 2-story frame and stone basement dwelling and barn, 10034 and 10036 Prospect-av. 5,000
M. S. Wheeler, four 1-story and basement brick stores, s w corner 63d and Hope-av. 15,000
S. H. Stafford, two 2-story frame flats, 104-106 76th-st. 5,000
A. R. Wilson, four 1-story brick addition to store, 3613 Stony Island-av. 2,000
G. C. Emmons, 2-story and frame flats, 221 Vilas-av. 2,400
Columbian Visitors' Association, 3-story frame hotel, 7250-7259 Bond-av. 14,000
John F. Thomas, 2-story and basement brick apartment house, 656-662 60th-av. 50,000
A. D. Perry, 2-story frame dwelling, 7732 Bond-av. 2,500
James Calahan, 2-story frame dwelling, 7108 Vernon-av. 2,500

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines.
NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Irresponsible bureaus always ask such a fee.
T. S. HANNA, 413 First National Bank Building.

HOUSEKEEPERS, DOMESTICS, AND OTHER help furnished free of charge. Jackson Park Employment Bureau, 5636 Lake-av. Call early.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
Popular priced undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 308.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
3614 ..... C. B. Feyerabe
Cor. 31st ..... J. H. Hogar.
Cor. 35th ..... Wm. Marshall.
Cor. Thirtieth ..... F. W. Hurlburt.
4134 ..... C. W. Blood.
Cor. 41st ..... Curtl & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 ..... A. V. Kettering
Cor. 31st ..... F. J. Hoadle & Co.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ..... Max A. Reichel.
2200 ..... Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st ..... W. E. Forsyth.
3160 ..... H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 36th ..... Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th ..... W. F. Gray.
4700 ..... Jno. P. Bell.
Cor. 50th ..... C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 22d ..... P. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th ..... F. H. McInerney.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
1237 ..... J. & H. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth ..... R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th ..... A. V. Lane.
Cor. 18th ..... O. G. Fischer.
Cor. 18th ..... W. J. Keiley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Vincennes ..... C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ..... I. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ..... O. F. Schmidt.
463 ..... C. F. Truesdell.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Ryans ..... C. S. Tirrell & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
109 ..... F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ..... J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ..... O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ..... E. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642 ..... J. A. Enerven
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd ..... R. H. Wheelen.
WATER STREET—
298 ..... F. E. Webnen.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Lake ..... Adams Street Pharmacy
CHICAGO AVENUE—
867 ..... Henry Schmitt
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ..... F. Eiterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
597 ..... J. S. Scott.
5029 ..... Wm. Storck.
WILLOW ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ..... F. Woltersdorf.
Cor. 14th street ..... C. J. Kasbaum.
Cor. Laflin ..... Kaptenhahn Pharmacy
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ..... R. T. Sills
Cor. 40th ..... J. Fleck.
1011 ..... W. W. Thumsen.
2081 ..... M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted ..... G. F. Wisshack.
976 ..... Sell & Co.
Cor. Paulina ..... Passaic Pharmacy.
972 ..... F. W. Drain.
Cor. Ashland ..... J. Sawyer.
996 ..... K. McLennon.
1040 ..... MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento ..... E. Kotz.
Cor. Homan ..... F. P. Eder.
1971 ..... M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
Cor. Ashland ..... Ford's Pharmacy.
495 ..... Henry Schroeder.
Cor. Robey ..... F. H. Meinsag
1818 ..... Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
Cor. Halsted ..... Brewerton Pharmacy.
ODGEN AVENUE—
149 ..... Frank Grammer.
Cor. Lincoln ..... W. A. Brabrook.
292 ..... F. J. Knowles
475 .....
TWELFTH STREET—
422 ..... T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Centre ..... J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin ..... W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey ..... W. T. Mason.
Cor. Francisco ..... J. H. Reilett.
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage ..... Frank E. Fiet.
Cor. Oazier ..... G. A. Goetsch.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 27th ..... A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
60 ..... R. H. Hanke.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Washington ..... A. G. Loning.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland ..... A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut ..... White Bros.
Cor. Division ..... E. S. Bebb.
Cor. Goethe ..... R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue ..... Henry Goetz.
Cor. Centre ..... C. D. Ida.
Cor. Webster ..... Frank Schrage.
Cor. Diversey ..... German-American Drug Co.
Cor. Diversey ..... C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted ..... Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak ..... H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie ..... Dinet & Delfosse.
ARGYLE AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ..... R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland ..... E. J. Fischer.
CLYBOURN AVENUE—
Cor. Division ..... M. K. Dorsey
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ..... Henry Schaller.
Cor. Belden ..... F. R. Leonard.
1152 ..... Perian & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton ..... E. F. Morton.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE ..... C. Trenty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK ..... E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD ..... H. J. Houghton.
Cor. 63d and Wentworth-av. ..... E. G. Dize & Co.
65th and Stewart avenue ..... E. G. Dize & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD ..... I. E. Penberthy.
Cor. Vincennes and Root Island tracks ..... I. E. Penberthy.
BLACKWOOD ..... A. E. Biersteot.
EVANSTON ..... Elich Pharmacy.
GLEN ELLYN ..... Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WATCH—OWNER MAY HAVE IT by proving property and paying charges. 926 Walnut-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 106 29TH-st., an Irish setter bitch pup; answers to the name of Malcom. Finder return to above and receive reward. CHAS. A. LOVELL.

LOST—$10 REWARD, AT BUENA PARK, on Saturday, Feb. 11, a dark reddish brown pointer, etc. Address C. A. Hall, Buena Park.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN AND LOCKET; FACE OF locket ½ gold and ½ platinum, set in diamonds and emeralds; reverse side engraved "G. S. to G. G." Finder will please deliver same to Miss G. S. Gray, 719 West Taylor-st. and receive suitable reward, or communicate.

LOST—IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUBURBAN train, Saturday, pass book. Finder please return to owner and get reward. M. W. GEORGE, 64 Wabash-av.

LOST—BLACK SEAL POCKETBOOK. RETURN L657 Rookery for reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. E. B.: DON'T WISH TO GET you or myself in trouble; the stuff I want and nothing else for the cash.

PERSONAL—F. Y.: COME HOME IMMEDIately: Nettie very low. EDA.

PERSONAL—EMMA KOBISKI, COME TO 7237 Harvard-av., Eggleston. Mrs. O. D. F.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 236 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT for cash; all kinds of broken, unused or out-of-style jewelry, watches, chains, rings, teeth plates, etc.; highest price paid. Victory Refining Co., Refiners and Assayers, 78 State-st., Room 54.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, HEADACHE, DISeases peculiar to women rapidly cured by the Alkaline Treatment Curative Fluid; druggists; $1. PROF. BRUNLOW, 1208 Masonic Temple. Acts like a charm.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. PROF. BRUNLOW, 1208 Masonic Temple. Acts like a charm.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A FEW hours by the Alkaline Treatment Curative Absorbent; druggists; $1. PROF. BRUNLOW, 1208 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. Room 4, 183 S. Clark-st., hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; THOroughly first-class accountant, age 28, familiar with all office work, with large wholesale or manufacturing concern; at present employed, but ready to begin any day; employers will give reasons for change. Those willing to pay fair salary for good work address G A 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN OFFICE MAN BY a bright young business man who has filled positions of trust and confidence; can give the best of references as to honesty, etc. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years old, is a good penman, also reporter; wholesale house preferred; best reference. Address Y 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BROKER'S OFFICE by an able young man who has had some experience with coffees, teas, and canned goods; can give best of references. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—AS assistant bookkeeper; best reference. Y K 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced. Turnish best of references. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SODA clerk; can make plain and wine syrups. Address V 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; swift penman; accurate at figures. Address V 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS clerk or assistant salesman in wholesale house; A1 reference. Address C S 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED shipping clerk; best references. F K 110, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT OFFICE man; city references. T 38 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMAcist, Ph. G., as clerk or manager. V 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; any office work; part time. Z 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or general office work. Y 68, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for Wisconsin; am a thorough, experienced grocer man and have a good trade; would prefer good crockery house. Address V 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT LIBERTY AFTER March 1, 1893; coal salesman, well known to the trade in Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois; salary moderate; best Chicago references. G Y 24, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FURNITURE SALESMAN, 18 years with one house; A1 references. Address T 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FURnishing goods salesman; had charge of department for 3 years. Address V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHing and furnishing goods salesman; references. Address V 106, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELECTRICAL engineer as superintendent of construction; railway work preferred; is willing to leave the city if necessary; best of technical education, experience, and references. Address T 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH TAILOR AS CUTter or assistant by capable, industrious young man; best references in regard to character, ability, etc. Address F K 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRAFTSMAN; EXperienced on railroad, city, or map work. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN JEWelry store; have tools; good refs. G 160, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE family; experienced; height 6 feet. A. McG. 2604 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, furnished house or boarding-house to take care of; best of references. Address V 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; wife a cook; man as waiting; best of references; last employment, 443 24th-st., near Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK or housekeeper in small first-class family. 443 24th-st., near Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL 14 years old, for nursing children. 3130 Armour-av., S. SCOTT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and laundress in private American family. Please call 1440 51st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SWEdish girl as cook; wages $3. Write or call 5714 Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS for general housework; good cook; tend furnace; go to suburb or city. Call at 3220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TWO NEAT, STEADY, recommended sec. girls. Call 144 N. Clark-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl or waitress, on the South Side. City reference. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITRESS OR CHAMberwork; private boarding-house; North Side preferred; six years' ref. last place. V 20, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework. 388 N. Franklin-st., 3d floor.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO sew in families, one who is used to children's clothes. Call or address 40 West North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWING BY DAY or week; $1.25 a day. MRS. HYER, 594 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING AND Second work. 613 58th-st., 2d flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS housekeeper; competent and experienced. Good references given. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY COMpetent young lady stenographer and caligraph operator; rapid, accurate, and reliable; law office preferred. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHer; copying or dictation, day or evening steno. 1325 Unity Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED LADY STENOgrapher; speaks German and French. Address Y 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY Stenographer; two years experience. Address C 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher, employed forenoons, for afternoons. Address F K 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher; 5 months' experience; best of reference; can furnish machine. Address F K 113, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; first-class references from present employer. Address V 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher; 3 months' experience; best of reference; can furnish machine. Address F K 118, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher; experienced; first-class. V 32, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY; speaks English and French and plays well; in a first-class piano warehouse. Address V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, RELIABLE German governess; speaks French. Good references. 208 North State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; part-accident; must be good penman and give good references; give age, references, and last salary or no notice taken. Address V 62, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—IN REAL ESTATE AND MENTing office; salary and commission. Address, with references, V 90, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED, TO ASSIST for week or two; wages $2 per day. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG man; owning machine. 1317 Masonic Temple.

BOOKKEEPER—A1 MAN, NOT OVER 35. 186 Dearborn, Room 31.

MAN—YOUNG MAN, 18, FOR OFFICE; GOOD penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

MAN—OFFICE MAN, 23, GOOD PENMAN; EXperienced. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

ORDER CLERK—CAPABLE OF READING "JOB proof;" name salary, age, reference, etc. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYment Agency, Room 516 Stock Exchange Building, bookkeeper, clerk, stenographer, salesman, office help, etc.

YOUNG MAN—FOR TEMPORARY WORK IN A fire insurance office, which may lead to permanent, acquainted with insurance details; none others need apply; salary $35 per month. Address, stating experience, Z 19, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN AS CALIGRAPH OPERATOR, correspondent, and general assistant. Good position at fair pay to satisfactory party. Address, stating salary desired, F K 119, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, FOR office work. 5636 Lake-av.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—OF GOOD ADdress. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock. J. H. GROENE & CO., 356 Rookery.

CANVASSERS—SURE MONEY FOR CAPABLE Advertising canvassers with references. 95 Washington, R. 24.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—FOR COLLECTING AND SOLICITING; best of references required; salary small to start. Address JACKSON, 336 West Randolph-st.

SALESMAN—CIGAR SALESMAN FOR THE CITY; do not apply unless you have experience, references, and good trade; liberal salary or commission to the right man. Address G A 12, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY A MERCHANT TAILORING house; must understand the business thoroughly; one preferred with some trade of his own. Address V 81, Tribune office.

SALESMAN ON SALARY, TO SELL A LINE OF Chairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; one who has an established trade. Address C S 37, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED WHITE LEAD and paint, for city and country; salary and commission. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A HEBREW PREFERRED; AC quainted with best Jewish families; state age and experience. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—INTELLIGENT, OF GOOD AD dress, for a new article of furniture; city only. 46 Jackson-st. 2nd floor.

SALESMAN—CITY AND ROAD; CIGARS AND Sadv. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED WALL PAPER Salesmen: Apply SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SOLICITORS—TWO EXPERIENCED, FOR THE Chicago Directory; references given and required; best of territory; four entire States; also can use one man of proved ability on "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." Address The Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, O.

SOLICITORS—4 GOOD, LIVE; GOOD MEN MAKE $25 to $40 per week. Call between 9 and 12 a.m. Room 54 McVicker's Theatre Building.

SOLICITORS—TWO FOR A SPECIALTY; EXPERIenced preferred; cash commission allowed every day after 10 a. m. 3300 Cottage Grove-av.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—TO CARRY SIDE Line; small sample; big inducements to a good man. Address G A 13, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—FOR OFFICE; MUST WRITE WELL. CALL between 9 and 11 Thursday morning at 202 Phenix Building.

BOY—FOR OFFICE AND ERRANDS, LIVING with parents; wages $4 a week. Address, in own handwriting, V 28, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES ON NORTH Side; good penman. Address G A 1, Tribune office.

BOY—STOUT, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN A warehouse; give references and salary expected. Address V 91, Tribune office.

BOY—STRONG—HUSTLER TO WORK. J. A. SHEPARD, No. 1545 Michigan-av.

MESSENGER BOY—IN A BANK, WHO MUST write a good hand, is a good and quick figurerer; no others need apply. Call at once. Reference. Address, in own handwriting, V 50, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—WHO LIVES WITH PARENTS. Room 1314, 34 Washington.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH—FIRST-CLASS—GENERAL GOOD shoer; sober; good wages; steady job. F.-G. Box 157, Kirkwood, Ill.

BOOKBINDER—AN ALL-AROUND BOOKBINDer; a permanent and desirable position awaits a competent man. Inquire at H. H. LATHAM'S, 306 Dearborn-st.

CARPENTERS—

250 NON-UNION CARPENTERS AT HARVEY.

20 to 35 cents per hour according to ability.

Call at the office of

THE HARVEY LAND ASSOCIATION,
HARVEY, ILL., OR
ROOM 819 THE ROOKERY BLDG.
217 La Salle-st., for information.

CARVERS—APPLY MANAGER PULLMAN CAR Shops, Pullman, Ill.

CUTTER—CUSTOM CUTTER IN A GOOD FIRM; must be a man of good address, who can put style in his work. Address G A 20, Tribune

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., 2-STORY BRICK flat building, with two lots, $6,000. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE; FINE West Side corner. HENRY WALLER Jr., 16 Bank Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AN ELEGANT NORTH SIDE HOME.

On the Lake Shore-dr., north of Oak-st.; complete and luxuriously furnished; 17 rooms; house almost new; furniture cost $40,000; house and land cost $60,000; price complete $75,000; this is a decided bargain and a rare chance for any one desiring an elegant home; investigate.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME FLATS ON Ridgeway-av., between North and Armitage-avs., in Pauline Junction; near R. R. station and street cars; have 5 and 6 rooms and will be ready for occupancy March 1; price $2,500; $200 down, balance easy monthly payments.

JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce. Branch office cor. North and Ridgeway-avs.

FOR SALE—A FINE APARTMENT HOUSE ON Dearborn-av. at a bargain; only 10 minutes' ride from City Hall; three elegant apartments; one built especially for owner's use; deep lot, brick barn, and with alley; cost $30,000; well rented, will sell cheap; part cash; balance 6 per cent; a desirable home with an income. Address S M 937, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOME IN CUYLER—VERY CHEAP; T terms easy. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle, R. 20.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—DEARBORN-av., south of Division-st., lot 25x150, 3-story and basement, brick, stone-front; 3 years' lease, at $1,500 per year; $14,000.

Schiller, near Wells, lot 25x132, 3-story frame, rent for year $720; $5,500.

374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—

GREAT BARGAINS.

Southeast corner Pine Grove and Waveland-av., formerly Nellie-st., 100x160; only $125 per foot; way below the market. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—LARGE DE tached home, North Side, near parks; very suitable for a club; price, $30,000; terms, $5,000 cash, balance $3,000 per year; 6 per cent; would rent for $3,000. BOYCE, JAFFRAY & PENNEY, R. 64, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

An elegant corner residence south of Chicago-av. and east of Dearborn-st.; immediate possession; price $60,000 on easy terms of payment.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PIECE OF PROPERTY on Dearborn-st., near Division; 24 feet front; light all around; lot 30x100; right place for the World's Fair; will sell cheap if taken at once. Call and see it or owner, 203 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON WAVELAND-AV., EAST OF Pine Grove-av., 100x180, at $100 per foot; this is cheap. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—TWO-STORY AND attic, 9-room house, new, 50-foot lot; Newport-av., between Evanston-ave. and the lake; will sell at a sacrifice; terms easy. Owner 31 Newport-av.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., NEAR STATE-ST.—14-room house, bargain for investment, $12,000; large nice house on Fullerton-av., $15,000.

J. A. BURGE, 53. 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—126 FEET ON CHICAGO-av., near Kedzie; suitable for coal yard or factory, or will exchange for improved. DUWDELL, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MODERN STONE-front house, Astor-st.; price, $33,000. FESSENDEN & HILL, Exclusive Agents, 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASTOR-ST.; COST $60,000; owner leaving city and will sacrifice to sell cheap. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

SUBURBAN LOTS

At Berwick, Cook County, on the Fan Handle R. R., at junction of C. B. & R.

Terms, $50.00 to $300.00.

Invested last season in manufacturing industries, giving employment to nearly 1,200 men.

Rigg and dry goods

$125.00 and up.

Great demand for houses. An excellent opportunity for buyers.

Also farms and ranches for sale in the Kankakee River region. Address ANDREW S. DICKMAN, J. G. SAMPSON, Bernice, Ill. 112 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MAN OF MEANS OR GOOD IN-come, on terms equal to rent, equity in fine large brick residence, north of Lincoln Park, near city limits; ever city convenience and facility; choicest neighborhood. For particulars as to exchange, test and price or close cash offer address G P 133, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S AD-dition to Morton Park; $1,500 up; small payments, balance 6 per cent; also 5, 6, 7, 8 room cottages, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., L. S. and M. R. R's; free fare any time.

WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st. Room 230.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—EUCLID-AV., BETWEEN Washington-blvd. and Madison-st., 12-room house, besides finished attic and bath-rooms, hard and soft coal, water-closet, sewer, furnace, grate, electric bells, cement cellar and sidewalk; lot 50x174; $6,500. Owner, 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOUSE AT MORGAN Park, eleven rooms, cement cellar, bath, mantels, hard wood finish, gas fixtures, sewer connection; price $6,000; easy terms. Also 8-room house, $4,000; easy terms. MEAD & COE, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $4,000 to $6,000; easy terms. Also 8-room flats and $10 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST—HOUSE WITH 3½ acres of ground, elegantly situated. Apply to The Jennings Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILMETTE—A FEW BARGAINS, both in houses and lots. F. W. BARNES, 63, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW 8-ROOM DWELLING AT Longwood, 50-foot lot, $3,000; cash or payments. OWATT & ROOT, 101 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS FOR $400. ON Augusta-st. and Forest-av. Owner, 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES, $2,500, $3,100, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000; completed list. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW DWELLING ON HILL, 1 block from station, Morgan Park; city sewerage and plumbing. Room 75, 101 La Salle-street.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, NEW MODERN houses; complete; best situations; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st. R. 31.

FOR SALE—STONE AND BRICK

of all modern improvements, $6,000 to $25,000; easy terms.

H. H. HILL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM WATER-ST. modern 10-room house, lot 50x125, price $6,500, terms.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Exclusive Agents, Corn and Washington-sts.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES AT BERNICE, ON CAL-umet River, two railroads, brick manufacturing, subdivision; owner will sell all or part cheap. O Y 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—55 ACRES, RIPE for subdivision, for $12,500, if sold within 30 days. B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILLIONS OF ACRES IN TIMBER and farming lands, Southern and Western States. Great investments in lands, manufacturing and business properties. Real estate handled in all parts of the United States. If you have money to invest write us. Address L. B. WILSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 1 and 2 Countryman Building, Joliet, Illinois.

FOR SALE—147-ACRE FARM, 20 MILES NORTH of Chicago, ¼-mile from station, fronting on Des-plaines River; house, barns, sheds, etc.; 20 acres timber, balance improved; all fine land; $75 per acre; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNENCUM-bered improved city property, the finest plantation in the South; 2,500 acres; half under cultivation; will pay from 7 to 10 per cent on the investment. Address G A 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—400-acre ranch in Montana, with 500 head of horses; price $2,700. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—

Improved property on business street north of Madison, worth from $40,000 to $60,000 and well rented, for which a farm worth $20,000 will be taken in part payment.

121 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE RENTS TO COLLECT, 6 or 8 per cent on houses and 1 per cent on flats and apartments; have had seven years' experience; references; security bond if required. BALD-WIN, 365 35th-st.

WANTED—VACANT—TO IMPROVE ON WEST Side; will pay part cash and $5,000 equity on $9,000; brick house. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—IMPROVED PROPERTY for $60,000; must be bargain. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

I HAVE SOME CHOICE VACANT TO TRADE FOR good improved. $1,000 to $15,000. GRANT STEWART, 128 Warren-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM IN IOWA, 2 STORES and flat building, corner of 63d in Englewood; rental $6,000 a year; price $20,000. Incumbrance $5,000. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., Room 76.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE VACANT SUBURBAN lots or 80-00 Dearborn-st., between 22d and 24th-sts., for vacant lot between 26th and 43d-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DIVIDEND STOCK FOR DESIR-able residence. Address B F 167, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN, ON REAL ES-tate or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. G. ROBINSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

$6,000 7 PER CENT MORTGAGE FOR SALE, running 14 years; first-class. HENRY G. HACKNEY, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 108.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS—PRIVILEGES SOLD; no delay. KELLY & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS MADE—BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND building loans; no delay. H. C. BUNN, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—

IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND GOOD SUB-urban real estate; $500 and upwards; any good loans promptly made. COOPER & BUSHNAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CUR rent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN—I WANT SOME GOOD IM-proved real-estate loans; have the money ready at current rates. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; Mortgages bought and sold. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SHORT TIME AND SMALL amt. only. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle, Room 230. Tel. 1068.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & EAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 172 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Sums of $500 and upward; delays avoided. LOEDELL, FARWELL & COMEY, Charles G. Wheaton, Mgr. Mtg. and Loan Dept. Owners Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IM-proved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER cent on realty worth $14,000; interest promptly met; no commission; principals only. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—$36,000 TO IMPROVE ONE OF THE finest corners on West Side; will pay 3 per cent commission and 8 per cent for 5 years. GEORGE W. BROLLEY, 151 S. Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE PARK improved property worth $40,000. Address T 70. Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF TEN THOUSAND DOL-lars at 5 per per cent on improved city property. Address F K 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,250 FROM NATIONAL BUILDING and Loan company who has money and not gas and delay. Address V 33, Tribune office.

5% —MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN. LEWIS UMLAUF, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 719.

$10,000 WANTED 1 YEAR; 7 PER CENT IN-terest, 2 per cent commission; security, equity of $27,000 on 99-year down-town leasehold and improvements netting $2,450 per year. Address G A 2, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? A We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, the interest being only for the time the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., Or 351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building.

LEND MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES. WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS. MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, No removal, delay or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payments. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on personal property, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL SELL A lot of first mortgage notes. Address T 71, Tribune office.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 263 Dearborn, r. 24.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 129—134 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! Send me your address and I will give you particulars about prices, route, hours, how you can get per share dividends at least; stock cheap now. Address L. GALITZKI, 806 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 S. Clark, near Jackson. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and all available collateral. Charles G. Wheaton, Mgr. Mtg. and Loan Dept. Owners Bldg.

IF YOU WANT A PRIVATE LOAN ON YOUR FUR-niture or note, secured by diamonds, watches, etc., call on ALPHEUS M. SMITH, investment banker, 134 Washington-st., Room 716.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Furs, or any good collateral; rates reasonable; strictly private. Room 56 Hobbs Bldg., 95 and 97 Washington-st. CHAS. A. JOHNSON.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. DAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 103 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO INVEST IN GOLD and silver mines in Idaho. Address H. DON-NELLY, Brevoort Hotel.

WANTED—$800 ON VACANT VALUED AT $2,400; will pay 12 per cent per year. Address V 63, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE OR SELL—10-ROOM HOUSE IN Edgewater. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED PAIR OF SEAL Brown, sound, safe for carriage, family or broken single or double; can be driven by a lady; 16 hands high, weight, 2,400; 6 years old; not afraid of steam. Can be seen at F. J. BERRY & CO.'S Stable, Union Stock Yards.

FOR SALE—LOW—A PERFECT FAMILY or business mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and sound; thoroughly city broke; has been driven by a lady; also a falling top buggy and harness; will sell separate. Private barn, 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT BUSINESS OR family mare, young and sound, thoroughly city broke, and can be bought at a bargain; only selling for want of use. She can be seen by applying to my stable at barn 2936 Indiana-av.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A HANDSOME PET pony for ladies and children; also fine cart to carry four and harness to match. Private barn, rear 400 North State-st.; call at stable only.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS for $250 equity in Berwyn lot, V 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PONY, SOUND AND young, or trade for small engine. V 35, Tribune

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSION TOP CUT UN-der family surrey, with fends and lamps; only used a few times, and must be sold, as I have no use for it. 149 North State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FINE LIGHT CANOPY-top surrey and medium weight top buggy. Elevator barn, rear 460-N. State-st. Room 3.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NATIONAL wood laundry or delivery wagon; it is high panel and door in back; only used three times; will be sold at a bargain, as he is of no use to me; barn northeast corner of State and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXTENSION-TOP family surrey, only used three times and will sell low for cash. Private barn northeast corner of 58th-st. and Wabash-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING of Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIAN HARNESS CO., Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS LOU JUDD—TEACHER OF PIANO; BEST of references. 182 36th-st.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND PUPILS GRADUATE within 8 weeks; failures unknown; taught in English public schools; best, simplest. 399 Dearborn-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek. Comedies and lectures in French and German every Saturday. Free to pupils.

MUSICAL.

THE COLUMBIAN MUSICAL AGENCY furnishes first-class music for all occasions. Office 207 Herald Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THOROUGH HOTEL MAN commanding $10,000 to join a well-known advertiser in establishing large permanent hotel. Lease-hold secured; best central location in the city. Address G A 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000, FOR manufacturing business, clothing specialty; must be first-class salesman, familiar with trade and line; confidential. Address V 57, Tribune office.

WANT MANAGING PARTNER—NEW PATENT-ed novelties. See F., 163 Randolph-st., Room 40.

$3,000 AND SERVICES WILL PAY $600 monthly; manufacturing; increasing demand; without risk. Address G A 19, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER; would rent. Address G A 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—REMINGTON MACHINE WITH OAK 5-drawer cabinet; first-class. 1209 Chamber of Commerce.

CLOTHING.

A—502 N. WELLS-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ORGAN EVERY TEN MINUTES,

A PIANO EVERY THIRTY MINUTES.

The above is an approximate estimate of the output of our FOUR LARGE FACTORIES.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS Are used and indorsed by the World's GREATEST MUSICIANS.

THE KIMBALL ORGANS (Reed and portable pipe) are exported to every civilized country.

Dealers in HALLET & DAVIS and other PIANOS. Time payments received. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos rented; also tuned and repaired. Second-hand pianos $50 to $200; organs $10 to $35.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP, CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. THE LEADING HOUSE. 200 Celebrated Pianos, Decker Bros.' pianos. Estey Piano Co. pianos. Chickering Bros.' pianos. Brambach pianos. Camp & Co. pianos. 500 Estey Organ Co. Organs. Every shade of tone, Every shade of action. At lowest prices. On easy terms. 50 second-hand pianos and organs from $20 upward at half what they are worth. Careful buyers should see our stock. Careful buyers will get our prices. Tuning, renting, repairing, polishing, etc. 233 State-st. 40-53 Jackson-st.

EMERSON PIANO CO. (Established 1849.) BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. Before purchasing a piano, visit the new warerooms of the EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av. We are offering elegant and tasteful designs in cases, finished in beautiful and costly woods, in addition to ebony and rosewood finish. Our prices are as low as consistent with good material and workmanship, and will sell on easy payments when desired. What family cannot afford a piano, when from 30 to 40 cents per day will obtain one? Renting of new pianos a specialty.

EMERSON PIANO CO. 218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager. (Near Adams-st.).

BRADBURY PIANOS Forty years before the public BRADBURY PIANOS, Twenty years in the White House. BRADBURY PIANOS, The choice of President Harrison. BRADBURY PIANOS, Sweetest toned piano made. BRADBURY PIANOS, Sold on easy monthly payments. BRADBURY PIANOS, Sold at manufacturers' prices. BRADBURY PIANOS, In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases. BRADBURY PIANOS, Some slightly used at great bargains 257 WABASH-AV.

ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS. Low prices and easy terms. PIANOS TO RENT. 276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER—

$6 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano fully warranted; price, $175, $200, to $250 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave pianos from $300 to $250; payments to suit. Pianos to rent $3 and $4 per month. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st., first stairway south of The Fair.

CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS. PI-anos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs. LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UP-wards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

PIANOS TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND hand. Best grade in the city; reasonable rates. One year's rent applied if purchased. JULIUS BARR & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$25, $40, TO $75 EACH, SQUARE PIANOS in good repair. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50, $75, $100, TO $175 EACH, SECOND-hand upright pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GENTLEMAN MUST SACRIFICE NEW UP-right piano for cash. No. 63 Park-av., upper bell.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY new, for sale very cheap; must sell. 908 N. Western-av., 2d floor.

A MAGNIFICENT CABINET GRAND Steinway upright, left free by parties leaving city; $385. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

DENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near; Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; Telephone 0168.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 891. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, 1, 3, AND 5 WEST Washington-st.; near the river and all lines of rail connections; goods packed, moved, and shipped; reasonable advances made; low rates; fine furniture a specialty. Telephone North 626.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OC-cupying the large new building, 82, 84, and 86 East 13th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at low rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 309 TO 315 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and shipping a specialty. Principal office, West Side—158, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. Branch—2100, 2102, and 2104 Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORAGE-ROOM IN BASEMENT, 296 Wabash-av. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STOR-age purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNION PARK Fire-proof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W 153, 509 and 606 Car-roll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AUTHENTIC LIFE of Blaine—The most liberal terms ever given to agents. Write us no matter what edition you are selling; it will pay you. Outfit free. Freight paid. Credit given. H. H. WOODWARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS—WORLD'S FAIR ADVERTISING MA-chine; $25.00 daily; steady work; visit stores only; stamp; samples. Arct Co., Racine, Wis.

CANVASSERS—FOR LATEST WORLD'S FAIR Novelty; young and old men can earn $10 daily. Room 75, 215 Van Buren-st.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO BRISK, WIDE-AWAKE, HIGH-pressure solicitors; experienced canvassers preferred; big money to right men. EDGAR, 243 Wabash-av., Room 62.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A 5-FT. DESK, $25; AND A 4-FT. desk, $20; all oak, with curtain top, automatic lock, etc.; chairs, tables, and safes at lowest prices. HIRAM B. COLE & CO., 179 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASES, WALL-CASE, AND shelving, cheap. 122 31st-st.

FOR SALE—OLD TELEGRAPH DESKS, AND OTHER office fixtures for sale cheap at 86 Lake-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DESKS—WE ARE PRE-paring to move into new quarters, and have a large stock of office desks, chairs, and show cases on hand which we will sell at a sacrifice rather than move them; we can save you from 15 to 25 per cent by calling on us before purchasing. S. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned under the name and style of Morris & Govin expired the 11th day of February, 1893. Mr. John C. Morris retiring. The business will be continued by F. St. A. Govin and Chauncy G. Smith under the name of Smith & Govin at the same place, 4308 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

Signed, JNO. C. MORRIS, F. ST. A. GOVIN.

Feb. 11, 1893.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LI-braries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 89 State. Palmer House.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell your cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARIS-ian School of Dressmaking, 210 State.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCES—I HAVE a large list of beautiful modern residences on the South Side to rent for the World's Fair period from $1,000 to $5,000 per month. Only applications from responsible first-class private families accompanied with satisfactory references will be considered. EDWIN F. GETSCHELL, 206 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—A MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE IN Kenwood; will be leased furnished or unfurnished. Wilton carpets; new furniture; gas and coal range, etc.; everything first-class in every particular. Address A. ODLE, Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FINE modern house, South Park-av.; immediate possession. Add Furnished for necessary order to see. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd 1875. Major Bldg., 149 La Salle-street.

FOR RENT—WELL LOCATED NEW MODERN residence on the South Side, large grounds, elegantly furnished, 14 rooms, with good stable, horses, carriages, everything complete; will rent to Nov. 1, '93, at $300 per month. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 10-room residence on 41st near Grand-blvd.; will rent to private family till May, 1894, or for 6 months during World's Fair. Apply to JACKSON & MURRAY. Tel. 3053, 505 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED elegant 12-room stone-front house in fine condition on Michigan-av., south of 20th-st. S. DELAMATER.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—MY house in Kenwood for two years; possession any time. Apply at house 4800 Kimbark-av., or at Room 10, 128 La Salle-st. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

FOR RENT—2706 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM brick residence, $60. Also 8-room cottage, 4353 Oakenwald-av., 10-room stone residence. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle, R. 47.

FOR RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE IN ALTERATION, 36th-st. and Grand-blvd.; good lease. FELLOWS & McCANN, 3223 Indiana-av. and R. 43, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; large grounds; near Fair; $350 a month. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE, 3157 South Park-av., from March 1. THOMAS ORTON, Owner, 4043 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED SOUTH Side residence. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., Room 76.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGH-out the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; time optional. Owner, 4114 Grand-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED RES-idence on Chestnut-st., for 6 or 12 months from April or May; 10 rooms and bath-room; would sell lease and furniture if preferred. A. G. SIMPSON, Room 316 Bort Building, 91 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE, furnished, good location, only $60 per month; furniture worth $1,500 for sale with lease; very cheap at $1,100. BOGUE & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES—ONE HANDSOME-ly furnished, rock fronts, near lake shore, long lease or 6 mos.; 12 rooms; private family. Owner, 888 N. Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—464 LA SALLE-AV., 14-ROOM house; $100.

FOR RENT—1733 AND 1735 OAKDALE-AV., 8 and 7 room dwellings, modern, $45. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

West Side.

FOR RENT—BY H. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.—701 W. Monroe-st., stone front, 10 rooms and bath, immediate possession, or will rent furnished for six months. 10 South May-st., frame, 7 rooms, $25.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—FURNISHED, 9½ new 14-room house, Lewis and Forest-av., every comfort. ELLEN VANE, Evanston.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES and flats with World's Fair leases; the demand is exhausting my list; also great demand for vacant houses and stores; and Harrison-st. paid to tenants; owners' interests zealously guarded. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 96 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, WE HAVE MANY AP-plicants for houses and flats. List with us and we will rent it. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN VICINITY OF STATE and 30th-sts. or Oakwood-blvd. and Harrison-st., a modern 7 to 10 room house or flat; reasonable; permanent; particulars. Address Z 18, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO years, a good house near transportation; South side; A1 tenant. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED boarding house. Address VILLA DUNN, city.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

THE POTOMAC, MICHIGAN-AV. AND 30TH-ST.

Elegant 7 and 8 room apartments, located in fashionable neighborhood, containing steam heat, gas range, hot water, gas logs, gas and electric fixtures, bath-rooms, grates, passenger and freight elevators, telephone, janitor service, electric light furnished to tenants gratis. Agent on premises from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. W. A. MERRICK & CO., 3220 Cottage Grove-av., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—

"THE WOODLAND," IN WOODLAND PARK; SOUTH FRONT; UNEQUALED LOCATION; Fully equipped; high

WILL TEST THE LAW.

SHALL EIGHT HOURS BE A DAY'S WORK ON THE DRAINAGE CANAL?

Sanitary Trustees Direct That a Friendly Suit Be Brought to Decide—Prendergast Objects to the [Board's Attorney Conducting the Case—A Contractor Declares His Men Will Strike if the Statute Is Enforced—McClaughry's Statement Regarding Release of Prisoners.

A friendly suit to test the constitutionality of the eight hour law will be instituted by the Sanitary Trustees. This was decided at yesterday's meeting of the board. This step by the board is the outcome of the recent demands made by labor organizations that the Sanitary Trustees compel the contractors employed by them to obey the letter of their contracts, which contain a clause expressly forbidding more than eight hours work per day for each laborer. The board's attorneys have held that the trustees have no power to enforce that clause in the contract. The order was passed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Prendergast sought to amend by taking the matter from the hands of the board's attorney on the ground that that officer had already put himself on record as of the opinion that the eight hour law was not constitutional, and hence could not conscientiously take charge of the litigation which the board had in view. In his opinion the board should select an outside attorney friendly to the eight hour law to bring the suit. The Trustees, however, refused to entertain the amendment or to allow Mr. Prendergast to explain his vote when he voted with the majority.

In regard to the enforcement of the law, one of the most prominent of the contractors employed by the board said yesterday that his men would strike if he did not allow them to work more than eight hours a day.

The Committee on Health and Public Order reported that arrangements had been made for the revaccination of all workmen engaged on the canal in view of a possible epidemic.

To Maintain Order Along the Canal.

The Chief Engineer was directed to prepare estimates of the amount, character, price, and cost of excavation for each section of the canal now under contract between Summit to Lockport. A resolution was passed without debate directing the President of the board to communicate with the various village trustees and city officials along the line of the main channel to have a conference with the Board of Trustees for the purpose of devising ways and means to maintain good order during the coming year. This action was taken because of the complaints of lawless acts of the roucher element of drainage canal laborers.

It was decided to close the offices of the Sanitary Districts on Washington's birthday.

Mr. Prendergast makes the following statement regarding the action on the eight hour matter:

The law creating the Sanitary District provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. The attorney of the Sanitary District, in an opinion rendered Nov. 16, 1892, and found at page 883 of the printed proceedings of the board, informed the board that he was of opinion that the only effect of the eight hour clause in the Sanitary District law was (to quote his own language), "to define the number of hours which shall constitute a legal day's work, leaving it within the power and legal right of persons employed to contract for as many hours per day as they may choose." If this be true then the eight hour clause of the law is a mere mockery of a sentiment that is widespread among the people; that is, that eight hours should be a day's work.

Prendergast Charges Insincerity.

Therefore, to prevent it being ever claimed hereafter that I voted for this resolution as being the proper resolution to be adopted under the circumstances I must appeal from the action of the board and request that this record of the truth in respect to my position to the press, which will enable me to report to my principal, the people, my position on this matter and at the same time to express my belief that the scheme to commit the establishment of an important economic principle to an attorney who has already officially declared that he does not believe the principle is constitutional.

In this connection I may add that at the time this opinion of the attorney was presented, as will appear from the record of the proceeding at page 883, the report was laid over and placed on file by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Allpeter, Boldenweck, Cooley, Eckhart, Gilmore, Russell, and Wenter, 7. Nays—Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Prendergast contended that the provision of the law fixing eight hours as a day's labor meant what the people were informed it meant and should be enforced, and I have opposed every step taken by the board to smother the question and to make the law a dead letter. Justice requires me to state that Mr. Russell strongly condemned the action of the majority. This privilege of explaining a vote has never been denied to any member of the board since its organization until now. The matter which I offered in explanation of my vote is not by any true but appears on page 883 of the official proceedings of the board. As the members of the board did not desire to be discourteous to me, I can only judge of the reason for refusal to record my objection to this resolution by the nature of the resolution itself. What would be thought of the honesty of a Democratic committee that would employ Republican counsel to present to the Supreme Court the unconstitutionality of the McKinley bill?

HAS NO CONTROL OVER BAILIFFS.

Supt. McClaughry Makes a Statement About the Release of Twelve Prisoners.

So far as the release of twelve prisoners by the bailiff of the West Twelfth Street Station a few days ago is concerned, Superintendent of Police McClaughry had this to say yesterday: "I have no jurisdiction over the bailiffs of the police courts. They are appointed by the Mayor, confirmed by the Council, and are under the control of the Controller. It is the duty of the police officers to report any irregularities on the part of bailiffs. As soon as a justice fines a prisoner, then he is turned over to the bailiff and passes out of the hands of the police. If the prisoner pays his fine the bailiff takes the money and if he does not the bailiff sees that he reaches the bridewell. As to the particular case in question I understand that the twelve prisoners were released on the payment of their fines, and that Ald. Murphy gave the bailiff a certified check for the amount. I have nothing to do with the bailiffs."

To Prevent Manhole Explosions.

Permits have been issued to the Sectional Underground company allowing it to excavate the streets early in the spring for the purpose of fitting manholes with ventilating devices. Mr. Kahns hopes the arrangement when once completed will remove the danger of explosions.

CANADIAN TOLLS FAVOR AMERICANS.

The Discrimination Against Ogdensburg Is Removed by the New Arrangement.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—The *Official Gazette* says relative to canal tolls for the season of navigation in 1893:

For the season of 1893 the canal tolls are as follows: Wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed, and buckwheat, for passage eastward through Welland Canal, will be 10 cents per ton, and for passage eastward through the St. Lawrence canals only 10 cents per ton; the payment of said toll of 10 cents per ton for passage through the Welland Canal to entitle these products to free passage through the St. Lawrence canals.

This new arrangement is apparently more favorable to American than Canadian shippers. Last year all grain which was not carried through to Montreal had to pay 20 cents per ton. This discriminated against Ogdensburg, N. Y., the rebate of tolls on shipments to Montreal being 18 cents per ton. In future American grain loaded at Ogdensburg will pay 10 cents per ton. All grain going through to Montreal will pay the same rate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 148-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Nothing Can Shake
The confidence of the public in SOZODONT as a preserver and beautifier of the teeth.

They believe in its absolute wholesomeness of the fragrant vegetable materials. Hence, its ever-increasing popularity.

When the hair is thin and gray Parker's Hair Balsam restores its youthful color.

HUNDREDORKS, the best cure for corns, 15c.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, and throat troubles.

After a sleepless night use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to tone up your system.

First Mortgage
GOLD 6% BONDS
OF THE
SACRAMENTO
STREET R'Y CO.
Of Sacramento, California.

Dated June 1, 1892. Due in series from 1914 to 1917. Interest payable June and December.

The net earnings are about FOUR TIMES the interest on the total bonded debt.

This road is conservatively managed, and has been personally inspected by one of our firm; therefore we can speak advisedly in RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A SAFE INVESTMENT.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, subject to prior sale.

Send for Special Circular giving full information.

N. W. Harris & Co.
... BANKERS ...
163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
New York Boston

SAVINGS DEPOSITS
RECEIVED BY
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. BANK
SURPLUS $275,000.00
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S. E. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STS.
UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

PAYS 4% INTEREST
SUBJECT TO ITS RULES.
DIRECTORS.
A. C. BARTLETT, . . of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY, . . . of David Bradley Mfg. Co.
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, . . . of Marshall Field & Co.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Pres. Chicago & North-Western R'y.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, ... of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
MARTIN A. RYERSON, . . . of Martin Ryerson & Co.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE, . . . of Sprague, Warner & Co.
BYRON L. SMITH, Pres. The Northern Trust Company.

HARVEY

The unparalleled success in town building at Harvey is fast giving it a metropolitan character. Values increase and must increase until the factory sites are all occupied. The number of purchasers that will make Harvey their home during the World's Fair in the numerous mammoth hotels that are being erected for special classes, such as Templars, people, Masons, Knights Templar, Soldiers, Teachers, etc., will throng our streets and give an impetus to business and the selling of property that every advance prices; this, with the natural increase of population coming to work in the factories and business at Harvey, creates at *present a* great demand for carpenters. See our advertisement in another column.

"250 carpenters wanted." *Now is the time to buy lots.* Call at 819 the Rookery Building.

Our agents will furnish tickets and go with you at any time to show the property. You will not be urged to buy unless you find it to your advantage to do so.

All who see the place wonder at the marvelous growth, and pronounce property cheap, considering our many advantages.

The Harvey Land Association,
819 The Rookery, 217 La Salle-st.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
STOCK-BROKERS,
And Dealers in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
We carry securities on margins and
Loan money on approved collaterals.

Breese & Cummings,
BANKERS AND
STOCK BROKERS,
111 & 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loaned on Collaterals.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LOANS
On Improved Chicago City Real Estate, in large and small amounts promptly made at 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
No delay—Funds on hand.
LOEB & GATZERT
125 LA SALLE-ST.

LOANS
ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING
BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY. 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At VERY LOW rate of interest in sums of $100,000 to $500,000 on centrally located real estate.
A. LOEB & BRO.
120 LA SALLE STREET.

TO LEASE.
Finest piece of Dock Property in Chicago, 300x400 feet; accessible by river and rail; long lease if desired; on five years' revaluation.
JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS,
354 and 356 N. Halsted-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1893, at Room 304 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Illinois.
HENRY S. STURTEE,
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893. Secretary.

MARKETS HOLD FIRM.

STOCKS WELL MAINTAINED IN SPITE OF THE GOLD ALARM.

A Rather Sensational Break in Wheat Marks the Close of the Session on the Board of Trade—Corn and Oats Sympathetically Lower—Provisions Well Supported and Generally Higher—The Cold Wave Does Not Materialize—General Market News.

There was an excellent illustration yesterday of the strength of the position of the street railway stocks in the market. About every condition favored a break in prices. The New York stock market was weak and there was much uneasiness over the general financial situation. The local stock market had closed extremely soft Tuesday afternoon. Prices had not declined far from the best point they had been to recently and a reaction would have been natural. All the natural conditions favored a break. West Side stock opened at 219, and from that point instead of breaking further sold up steadily to a strong close at 221. The offerings were light, and the bids, as soon as it was seen that the market was not going to break, were liberal. The action of the market yesterday was one of the best exhibitions of strength which West Side has shown, a more convincing exhibition than some of the skyrocketing advances which it has indulged in at times before. North Side stock opened at 205 and closed at 206. The general feeling is that little stock is floating about in weak hands, and that the market is in a position where quotations may be put up wherever the general conditions are favorable for a rise. In a time like the present, however, the average operator hesitates about buying such high-priced securities as these street railways, and no marked advance would seem likely until the financial outlook is much clearer than it is now.

The brewery stocks showed firmness after a rather heavy opening. Milwaukee common advanced to 36¾. Liberal bids were made for the stock, 100-share offers being on the floor close up to the market. Brewing and Malting was firm, but made no advance. Recent reports about impending labor difficulties and a possible strike of union brewers are declared by officials of the company to be absolutely without foundation. "There is no truth whatever in these reports about the possible strike," said Director Winston. "The properties are in better shape than they ever were before and are making more money. There is every prospect that the regular dividend will be on a scale to satisfy the most sanguine friends of the stocks."

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange placed the Lake Shore Elevated on the regular list yesterday. This is likely to facilitate trading in that stock materially for the reason that the commission will only be half as much as it has been, owing to the regular list. The stock was a heavy yesterday and there was little trading. Officers of the company profess to be carrying forward the construction in the most energetic manner. The cars have been received and President Roche is credited with the positive statement that the road will be in active operation by June 1. Alley Elevated earnings are reported as satisfactory, and strength in both the stock and bonds of the company are firm.

The question of how the newly-authorized issue of $1,500,000 Edison stock will be disposed of has not been taken up by the directors. It is not certain that the entire amount will be issued at the present time. There seems to be a fair chance that a portion of the issue will be in the shape of a stock bonus.

New York Biscuit stock shows considerable strength. It sold up to 99 yesterday. There has been a steady picking up of the stock since the annual meeting and a much stronger feeling among the holders. Diamond Match continues to sell at 144½, which corresponds with the first sale after it was ex-rights and ex-dividend. That price was bid all the close yesterday. Sprawboard stock was a shade heavy.

The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C B & M Co	204½	15 D Match Co	144
20 C P & P Co	42	100 C & C A & D	70M
30 C P & P Co	42½	100 S A & M Co	85

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

350 W C St E R act	219	150 M & C B Co act	35¾
50 do act	219¾	100 do act	36¾
50 do act	219¾	50 do act	36¾
5 do	220	3 C P & P Co pfd	98
150 do act	220¼	80 A S F & D Co act	26¾
50 do act	219¾	200 NOSR Co act	66¾
100 do act	219¾	50 D Match Co	144¾
100 do act	219¾	50 do	144¾
150 do act	219¾	50 W W Gas Co	70¾
50 C B & M Co	205	5 C A L & P Co	119
50 M & C B Co	35¾	85 N Y B Co cash	86¾
100 do	35¾		

BONDS.

$10000 C G L & C Co 5s 91¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 M & C B Co act	36¾	50 W C S E R act	220¾
100 do act	36¾	100 do act	221
150 D M Co	144¾	100 do act	221
10 do	144¾	100 do act	221
10 A M S B Co	133	50 do act	221
50 N Y B Co act	86	50 Street's W U	39¾

BONDS.

$6000 Chi G L & C Co 5s 91¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 D M Co	144¾	6 Chi Ar Ld P Co	117¾
50 N B Co act	86¾	80 C P & P Co act	98¾
50 do	86¾	50 W C Line	29¾
150 W C S E R act	221	34 Lake St El R R	26¾
50 do act	221¼	100 do act	26¾
50 M & C B Co pfd	43	10 C A S S & P	97¾

Sterling rates continue strong and were advanced slightly by some bankers yesterday. It is calculated that with the present interest rates no gold shipments can be made in London soon, the exchange market is the equivalent of 4.8911. Shipments have been made with the sterling market over a cent below that point, but those shipments were all for the account and were made under the influence of the same conditions which have permitted the heavy withdrawal of gold in the face of an adverse sterling market. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	487½	490¼
Actual	484½@488	488¾@489
Documentary	485½	489

The opinion of English financiers seems to be favorable to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, whatever may be the feeling of the government. This is demonstrated in the course of the market for Hawaiian bonds. The 6 per cent Hawaiian loan advanced on the London Stock Exchange from 90¾ to 92¼ on receipt of the news of the probable annexation of the islands to the United States.

Cotton exports for January show a falling off of about 8,000,000 pounds, with a decrease in value. The total was $19,583,000 against $23,732,000 last year. The total exports of beef, hog, and dairy products for the month is a little less than $2,000,000 below January, 1892. The total was $10,361,000 against $12,187,000. By all odds the sharpest falling off is in the exports of breadstuffs. Here the decline is considerably over 50 per cent. The total exports of breadstuffs in January were but $13,567,000, against $30,247,000 for January last year. The value of the exports of corn decreased from $7,500,000 to $1,447,000. The exports of oats have fallen to almost nothing at all, being only $14,000, against $737,000 a year ago. The amount of wheat sent out declined from $13,727,000 to $6,814,000 and wheat flour from $5,750,000 to $3,174,000.

Work, Strong & Co.'s letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick, said: The uneasy feeling created by the gold situation has prompted a good many sales and closed out rather an unusual amount of short stock put upon the market. The daily papers vary in their views of the situation, but the more conservative think that the tendency in Washington is in the direction of some steps calculated to restore confidence. We know that all the more thoughtful among the leading bankers here fully believe that the position will be made sound even if they may not be agreed exactly as to the means employed. This pressure of stock has hurt the sugar pool, as the combination was overloaded with stock to begin with. We have all along said the sugar manipulation was too dangerous for us, although many of our good friends fully indorsed it. The cordage shares have been sustained by a strong combination, but are in a sale downward, and the policy will be to stand behind the stock and buy moderately when support may be needed. Manhattan has fallen on stop loss orders, but is all right in the main issue. Ultimately the elevated roads will have their requests granted and Manhattan will go to 200.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 15.	*Feb. 8.*
New York	$111,453,300	$117,030,350
Chicago	21,155,000	16,733,953
Boston	15,536,675	17,554,476
Philadelphia	13,183,633	12,983,048
St. Louis	3,883,095	3,807,615
Baltimore	3,443,929	3,201,813
New Orleans	2,651,963	3,106,983

New York exchanges were quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 12½c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The report that the administration deemed it unadvisable to sell bonds, followed by confirmatory statements by a number of bankers that they would decline to furnish more gold to the Treasury, caused the speculative community to look somewhat differently upon certain recent events. The action of the banks was termed a laudable act of "patriotism" and that it offered temporary relief is admitted. But it becomes apparent that the transfer of gold was not based on sentiment, yet feelings of charity for the Treasury's condition, but that it was a matter purely of business with the banks. In other words, the bankers expected that if they helped the government the government would make some slight effort to help itself, and would adopt what the banks consider a logical remedy—the sale of bonds. The bankers make no secret of their indignation at what they consider wasting so much good advice on the Secretary of the Treasury. There were evidences in plenty during the first two hours of the stock market today that the average operator had grown weary of attempting to bull prices on nothing more substantial than a hope that the administration would do something to relieve the financial trouble. As increasing stringency from the money market gave proof that the pressure was getting greater, so did something more tangible than mere sentiment and was viewed as one of the premonitory signs of financial complications. Although outwardly the conditions seemed favorable for something approaching a crisis at the opening today, in view of yesterday's close after the receipt of news from Washington, yet certain features prevented any extreme demoralization of early prices and to a certain extent prepared the market to resist for a time at least the full effects of certain adverse conditions. To an unusual degree the specialties were supported by strong cliques, and the market, although many of our good friends fully indorsed it. The cordage shares have been sustained by a strong combination, but are in a sale downward, and the policy will be to stand behind the stock and buy moderately when support may be needed. Manhattan has fallen on stop loss orders, but is all right in the main issue. Ultimately the elevated roads will have their requests granted and Manhattan will go to 200.

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Elegantly Furnished House
FOR RENT during the summer months, 2-story and basement brown-stone front. Rent $900 per month. Apply to REYNOLDS,
20 West 115th-st., New York City.

$6,500 WANTED.
A thoroughly responsible Manufacturing Company desire loan for 3 years. Secured by first mortgage upon 125 acres of land (subdivided) 23 miles from Chicago, in Indiana. Address G A 56, Tribune office.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
WANTED—A business man with $50,000 to $75,000 to take active part in a large manufacturing concern, to take place of retiring partner. Address K W 58, Tribune office.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last sale Feb 15*	*Last sale Feb 14*
Atchison	4,805	34	33¾	34	34
Am. Cot. Oil	15,050	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Am. Spirits	415	21¾	20¾	20¾	21
Am. Sugar	90,865	126¾	126¾	126¾	130¾
Am. Tob.	100	98	98	98	100½
A. T. & S. F.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
B. & O.	1,025	32	32	94¾	.....
Can. Pac.	500	94¾	94¼	95	.....
Can. So.	500	58¾	58¾	58¾	.....
C. B. & Q.	6,510	99¾	98¾	99¾	99¾
C. R. I. & P.	4,210	114¾	113¾	114¾	114¾
C. M. & St. P.	14,600	79¾	78¾	79¾	79¾
C. C. C. & I.	200	132	132	132	132¾
C. & E. I.	2,210	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
C. St. P. M. & O.	5,620	56	54	55¾	56
Canada So.	1,000	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Chesa. & Ohio	2,220	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Chi. Gas Trust	100	116	116	116	116¾
Chi. Rock Isl.	1,010	94¼	93¾	94¼	94¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,508	57	56¾	56¾	54¾
Do pfd	10	97	97	.....	.....
Cent. Of N. J.	1,810	97	96¼	96¾	96¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	600	133¾	133	133¾	134
Chicago Gas	11,750	90¾	89	90¾	90¾
D. & H.	100	134	134	134	.....
D. L. & W.	2,200	152¾	151¾	152	155
Del. & Hud.	1,045	132¾	131¾	132¾	132¾
Do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	28,930	28¾	27	28¾	28¾
Erie	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
East Tenn.	30	4¾	4¾	.....	.....
East Tenn. 2d pfd.	30	13	13	.....	.....
Gen. El.	3,281	110¾	109¾	110¾	110¾
Hocking Valley	1,000	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
Illinois Cent.	300	100	100	100	100
Ill. Cent.	300	100	100	100	100
Lake Shore	810	128¾	128	128¾	128¾
Louis. & Nash.	74	74¼	73¾	74¼	74¼
Lead Trust	100	109	109	110	.....
L. E. & W. Co.	100	24	24	24	24¼
Lacled. Gas	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Mo. Pac.	2,000	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¾
Manhattan Con.	500	103	103	103	103
Mex. Cent.	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
Do pfd	400	25	24¾	25	.....
Manhattan Con.	5,400	156	155	155	155
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	47	47	47	.....
N. L. & W.	11,345	48¾	48¾	49	48¾
N. Y. Cen.	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Do pfd	4,600	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pfd	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
N. Y. Sus. & W.	60	19	19	19	19¾
Do pfd	200	68	68	68	68¾
Nor. Am. Co.	770	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
N. Y. O. & W.	1,300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nat. Lead Co.	1,400	69	68	68¾	68¾
Nat. Lead Co. pfd	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	810	94	94	94	93¾
Nat. Cordage	33,410	71	69	70¾	71¾
Do pfd	670	111	110	110¾	114
N. J. & N. pfd	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	.....
Ore. Imp. Line	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
Phil. & Reading	66,350	47¾	46¾	47¼	47¾
Pac. Mail	100	27	27	27	.....
Pull. P. Car	100	174	174	174	174
Pitts. C. & St. L.	100	17	17	17	17¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	100	171	171	171	.....
Rich. & West Point	4,400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do ctfs	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
So. Pac.	500	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Sugar Refin.	2,300	118¾	116¾	118¾	118¾
Stitch.	450	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
Texas Pacific	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Tol. & O. C.	1,000	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Tenn. Coal.	1,900	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Rubber	100	45	44¾	44¾	.....
Union Pac.	4,000	50¾	49¾	50¾	50¾
U. P. D. & G.	600	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Wabash	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
Wabash pfd	1,500	35¾	35	35	35
Western Union	6,990	96¾	96	96¾	96¾
Wis. Cent.	180	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	158	Fargo	146
American	118	Southern	68

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	112¾	U. S. 5s, reg	99¾
U. S. 4s, coup	113¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 A C O 5s 104
1000 Am D & I 1st 105¾
6000 Atch 4s 83¾
2000 Atch Adj 4s 50¾
1000 B C R & N 1st 104¾
26000 C & O 4½s 83¾
1000 C & O 6s 114
2000 C N I gen 6s 111¾
13000 C & O-S A D 5s 83¾
2000 C & S W 5s 111
7000 C B & Q 5s 111¾
2000 C B & N Conv 5s 107¾
7000 C & E I 5s 103¾
2000 C & E I 1st 101
1000 C & G W 1st 10
1000 C & G W 4s 37
1000 C & G W 5s 72
1000 C & G W 1st 11¾
2000 C & E I 5s 103¾
4000 Kings Co El 1st 103¾
4000 K C & O 1st 37
12000 Colorado 5s 83¾
6000 L S & M S 2d cp 122
2000 L E & W 1st 104
3000 L N & T 1st 104
12000 L & N Col trs 107¾
2000 L & N Cin 4s 103¾
3000 L & N & G 4½s 103¾
2000 L A & T 1st 103¾
17000 L & N unfd 4s 83¾
17000 M & St L 1st 103¾
1000 M & St P 1st-S M D 116
5000 M & St P con 127¾
2000 M & St P 1st 120¾
4000 M & S L gen 5s 115
2000 M & E 1s 121¾
2000 M & T 1st 103¾
2000 M & T 2d 46¾
49000 M K & T 4s 83¾
2000 M & T 2d 46¾
10000 N Y C 6s 103¾
50000 N Y C & S L 4s 99

1000 N Y C & S L 1st 123
1000 N Y C exts 102¾
18000 N Y L E & W con 104¾
2000 N Y L E & W 2d inc 49¾
3000 N P 1st rg 111
2000 N P 1st ry 111
10000 N W 1st g 5s 116¾
2000 N W 1st sk fd 136¾
1000 N W con cp gd 5s 123
1000 Or Imp c 5s 64¾
1000 O S L 1st 104¾
1000 Wis Cen inc 33
2000 Wis Cen 1st 91¾
1000 Wab 1st 5s 105¾
1000 Wab 2d 79¾
1000 Wab deb 5s 21
1000 W N Y & P 5s 81¾

1000 Stock sales and quotations:

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	*Sales.*	*Open.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Close.*
Atchison	1,500	34	34	33¾	34
C. B. & Q.	2,500	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Chi. Gas Trust	1,837	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Union Pacific	1,800	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Wis. Cent.	60	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾

Bond sales and quotations:

$5000 Atch 2d	54¾	$15000 Mex Cent 1st inc	20¾
7000 do 4s	83	$8000 Ill 1st 5s	95
$1000 W C Inc	34¾	$3000 Ill 1st 4½s	90
10000 D & R G 4s	64	10000 C B & Q con 5s	105
2000 Mex Cent 4s	64		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Crown Point, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, $1.15; Homestake, $11.50; Mexican, $1.50; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.60; Plymouth, 30c; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, 95c; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Iron Silver, 80c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $18.00; Bullion, 53c. Total sales, 70,000 shares.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Allouez